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HOME NEWS

Probation officer cries 'murder' at Whitelaw defence of patrol group

From Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent
Bournemouth

A shout by a probation officer of "murder" interrupted Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, on Saturday when he defended the special patrol group after references to the death of Mr Blair Peach, the subject of an inquest after he received a fatal head injury during a demonstration in Southall last April.

Mr Whitelaw told the annual conference of the National Association of Probation Officers: "Surely you and I in a country with a judicial system have the same duty, to await the verdict of the court."

He had been asked by Miss Elizabeth Johnson, of the Middlesex branch, which covers Southall, how he could justify the continued use of the group. She said their tactics were hardly conducive to peace, and dangerous weapons had been found in their lockers.

Mr Whitelaw said there were misconceptions about the role of the group and other police reserves. It was important for the police to have trained reserves.

"Of course, it is important that a reserve of the SPG does not get to a position where it is regarded as something different from the police service." Not that Sir David McNea, the Metropolitan Commissioner, wished that, rather the reverse.

The cry of "murder" and Mr Whitelaw's retort to it came when he said: "You would not

expect me to comment on the inquest."

He added that he and Sir David agreed that "if there are those anywhere in the police service where they operate outside the terms of the law, they must be punished according to the terms of the law."

But the group had proved its worth, was extremely valuable and must operate within the proper confines of the law.

The conference yesterday voted for a public inquiry into the clash in Wormwood Scrubs prison, in London, on August 31 last between prison officers and prisoners involving the use of a Mufti (minimum use of force tactical intervention) squad. The conference called for the squad's disbandment.

Miss Helen Schofield, of inner London, said 50 prisoners had been injured.

It is not individual prison officers who are ultimately responsible for the incident in Wormwood Scrubs. If the internal and police inquiries condemn prison officers they will have succeeded again in making them scapegoats for the Home Office," she said.

The conference expressed grave concern that since the introduction of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1969, many juvenile offenders were sentenced to prison department custody instead of receiving supervision and care orders.

Lord Hunt, the association's retiring president, said the way to reduce crime, consistent with individual freedom, was to create a society that was fairer to all.

Cleared secret documents echo today's concerns over Iran and the danger to oil supplies
Service chiefs feared Soviet threat to Afghanistan in 1947

By Peter Hennessy

British fears of a Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and moves against oil-producing states in the Persian Gulf are disclosed in top secret Chiefs of Staff committee minutes and memoranda for 1947 released at the Public Record Office on Friday.

In language that could be taken from a present-day meeting of the Chiefs of Staff, Admiral Sir John Cunningham, the First Sea Lord, said: "After the Russians were established in Afghanistan they would be well placed to threaten our communications through the Strait of Hormuz and any possible oil outlets in the south-east corner of Persia or Baluchistan."

Lord Montgomery of Alamein, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, was particularly worried that with Britain's withdrawal from India, "Afghanistan may feel less able to resist Russian penetration".

The chiefs dispatched a minute to the Foreign Office expressing their fears.

The 1947 Chiefs of Staff papers contained several gaps. All documents on chemical and biological warfare and the minutes of regular oral reports presented by the directors of intelligence have been retained by the Ministry of Defence.

Item 2 of the committee's agenda for August 27, 1947, for example, dealt with "Soviet interests, intentions and capabilities". The file reveals that Major-General Sir Stewart Menzies, Director of the Secret Intelligence Service, was present, but a confidential annex containing a note of the discussion has been withheld indefinitely.

In place of the missing minute a note has been attached by the Departmental Record Office of the Ministry of Defence dated April 25, 1980, stating that the document has been retained under section 3 (4) of the Public Records Act, 1958.



General Slim: "Firmness, not appeasement."



Admiral Cunningham: "Oil outlets vulnerable."

The ministry's "weeder" has struck out the words "closed for 50 years" and "closed for 75 years". So, officially, the minute is closed for ever, though it will be reviewed automatically in 1990.

The Chiefs of Staff committee's assessment of the Soviet threat in 1947 can be gauged, however, from a report prepared by General Sir William Slim, Commander of the Imperial Defence College, with

which they expressed general agreement on January 1. He said:

Russia by reason of her policy, Government and military can be taken as the only potential aggressor. While it is not considered that Russia intends to embark on a major war, she may, by reason of her forward policy, intentionally over-reach the point at which other powers would be forced to take up arms against her.

A third world war would ruin the country economically, he continued. So the first object of policy should be to avoid it. Firmness, not appeasement, was the best hope.

Should the Soviet Union attack the West it would be with airborne atomic bombs and biological warfare. (The Soviet Union had yet to test an atomic bomb, but Slim thought that the Russians will have some atomic weapons.)

The Red Army would move to the Channel coast and mount short-range rocket attacks against the United Kingdom.

Britain would need to be able to retaliate with atomic weapons.

Britain showing signs of moral decay, police chief says

Britain is showing some of the signs of a morally decaying nation, Mr James Anderton, the Chief Constable of Greater Manchester, said on Saturday at the launching of a campaign by Mrs Mary Whitehouse to tighten the obscenity laws.

He criticized the findings in the report last November of the Williams committee on obscenity and film censorship. "The committee proposed fundamental reforms of the obscenity laws and recom-

mended that the written word should no longer be subject to obscenity laws and that people wanting to buy pornographic picture magazines or see pornographic films should be able to do so in strictly controlled circumstances.

Mr Anderton told the annual convention of the National Viewers' and Listeners' Association in Birmingham that the law and the police could not stop the drift to communal immorality.

The report had been a great disappointment, he said. It had hardly got to the source of the matter and "appears to have pandered to the fashionable whims of people whose approach to this ghastly human issue is much too remote and academic."

Little recognition or admission had been given to the substantial links between pornography and other deviant and criminal behaviour. "Pornography is a dangerous

threat to family life in this country, and unless something is done to curb it we may be guilty of bestowing on our children a legacy of lechery and licentiousness that will irreparably damage the moral and physical wellbeing of our communities."

Mr Anderton accused the committee of "incredible naivety" and predicted an increase in "home-produced pornography from which children will not be excluded,

Councillors' offences on spending undefined

By Our Political Staff

Local councils should be told how the Government proposed to define the offence of "overspending", and what the penalties would be, Mr Roy Hattersley, opposition front-bench spokesman on the environment, told the Labour Party's southern region local government conference in London on Saturday.

New councils would take office this week all over the country, Mr Hattersley said, and a dozen or so were to be punished for keeping their promises to the electors. "Yet we do not know which councils are to be punished, how their crime will be judged, or what the penalty will be," he said.

"All the Government has said is that overspenders will be 'fined' in the autumn, that they will not receive all the rate support grant to which they are entitled... the way the Government intends to define overspending has never been revealed."

"Mr Michael Heseltine, the Secretary of State for the Environment, has talked arrogantly about judging councils by the soundness of their speeches, but finance committees have had to allocate their spending, and determine the level of their rate, without any guidance about the sort of income and expenditure levels which would result in their authorities being punished and penalized."

Mr Hattersley said that if the country had a bill of rights, about which the Lord Chancellor used to speak, such conduct would be illegal. In a free society councillors should not be convicted of undefined offences. Nor should they be punished under retrospective legislation, as would be the fate of some councillors, because the spending and rating decisions they had made last March were legal at that time.

Tory policy 'may bring hostility to the poor'

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

Government social policy could lead to "an orchestrated by enemies welfare state to mobilize against poor people the services on which depend" Professor David Nelson, chairman of the National Benefits Commission said in London on Saturday.

Treasury ministers officials must be concerned that the long-term political assumption that attacks on the social services would "bring down the cal heavens" was no true.

No great uproar had been created by drastic steps abolishing the earnings supplements to benefits, but the special welfare state will learn lessons and return to the future.

"On the contrary, the to be widely approved, fessor Donnison told the meeting of the Child Action Group. You are sure that the special welfare state will learn lessons and return to the future."

Britain was passing a political watershed of dimensions. All governments since the Second World War had supported the principle of supporting families, people off means tests, people back to work and ending unemployment.

"Today the Government made it frankly clear that are not among its immediate priorities," he said.

The Government had accepted that would have to organize and accept sequences of increasing already rising rate of employment, putting more on means-tested benefits reducing the need for benefits for the family. He accepted that the Government believed its would lead to economic recession, but the casualties mounting steadily.

"The people who are ing most severely are families with one or two ren on modest in-ironically, the very poor last May seem to have most decisively to the of the Conservatives brought them to power."

The public had grown less generous to in need as general living ards fluctuated.

Cuts in living standards low paid workers an average family could attention on the pro given to rising numbers elementary benefit class who would be cushioned rising rents and rates, meal prices and p higher fuel costs.

The poverty lobby therefore concentrate fi the living standards of low-paid working families their living standards would have little sympathy for those poorer themselves.

Hunt for arsonist

Detectives were set yesterday for a fire-raiser has set light to 20 straw over the past few months at the weekend started on a farm near Bots Cambridgeshire.

Many children in care of minders 'unhappy'

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

A study of registered child-minders in Oxfordshire indicates that one in three children in their care show signs of unhappiness and depression.

The study, which is published today, is one of six to emerge from research into the provision of out-of-home care for children under five. The research was carried out between 1974 and 1979 by the Oxford Pre-School Research Group with a grant from the Social Science Research Council. Three of the other studies are also published today.

The research was directed by Professor Jerome Bruner, formerly Professor of Psychology at Oxford University, now Professor of Psychology at Harvard, who has been closely associated with the Head Start programme for preschool children in the United States.

Professor Bruner says Britain has a lamentable record in publicly financed provision of care for preschool children.

Both of the main political parties had paid lip service to the desirability of improving the provision, but little had been done, he adds. Yet the need is greater than ever. He points, for example, to the big increase in the number of working women in Britain during the past 25 years.

Most European nations provide well for the preschool children of working mothers, the professor says. In France, for example, 25 per cent of two-year-olds, 70 per cent of three-year-olds, and almost all four-

year-olds attend state-financed preschool facilities. Many open from 8 am until 6 to cater for mothers with time jobs.

In Britain only about cent of four-year-olds, per cent of three-year-olds provided for by the state. Britain has one of the poorest state child-care systems in western Europe, Professor Bruner says, yet argues best record in the world voluntary sector.

He is full of praise for work of voluntary groups as the Pre-School Play Association. The association provides play group places for 500,000 children at less than a fifth of the capital cost of same number of nursery places. The play groups are open to children of the schools' running costs.

The professor agrees play groups vary wide their quality, but suggests on average there is not to those between the achieved by play group those by maintained schools or classes.

He views child-minding as a risky form of care with initially symptoms kindly and conventionally, and should not be expanded on some reliable means spotting early on children failed to thrive care."

Even in homes of registered minders in Oxfordshire, toys and gardens are available, he says, most children found to be noticeably detached and subdued.

Red Arrows salvage adds to Brighton's attractions

The salvage of an RAF Red Arrows jet which had crashed into the sea off Brighton on Saturday became the resort's latest tourist attraction yesterday. Thousands watched as a naval recovery ship winched the Hawk jet's fuselage aboard and many small boats moved in for a closer view.

The jet, whose pilot, Squadron Leader Stephen

Johnson, ejected crashed during an aer display over the sea. Wreckage was scattered the sea bed and the operation is likely to several days. Bomb disposal experts called in to inspect the two ejector seats because salvage team was uncertain their condition.

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HOME NEWS

Dangerous prisoners set free because hospitals refuse them

Lucy Hodges
Three potentially dangerous mentally disordered prisoners of the Home Secretary's consent should be detained in hospital have been given total freedom instead in the past few weeks because no hospital would take them.
Three other people have been freed between seven and five years for a transfer from Rampton, the high security hospital, to a local National Health Service hospital.
But was disclosed last week answers to parliamentary questions from Mr Robert Kilroy-Gilk, Labour MP for Kirkcaldy, who is concerned at refusal of local psychiatric hospitals to admit patients whom they consider potentially violent or disruptive.
The difficulty lies not only in nursing staff and equipment but also with the failure of local health authorities to fund the regional secure units recommended as a matter of "urgent national priority" by Butler Committee in 1974.
"The authorities have completely failed to do so," he said. "In some cases the money allocated for them has been paid off overdrafts."
Mr Kilroy-Gilk said that is a disgrace. "It is time that the state stood up for mentally ill and provided for persons with the care they need," he said.
In reply to one parliamentary question, Mr William Whitelaw, the Secretary, told him that

a man aged 26 who had been waiting for almost two years for a hospital place in the Oxford region was instead discharged from Dartmoor prison on April 29 at the end of his sentence.
"It is extremely worrying that persons who the Home Secretary believes should be detained should be left to roam the streets," Mr Kilroy-Gilk said.
"Moreover, they are being denied the medical treatment and nursing care that they need and which is their right either because regional health authorities have not yet provided the secure units for which they have received consent since 1976 or because local NHS hospitals refuse to take these patients. As a result the public is put at risk."
A total of 19 male prisoners recommended for transfer to local psychiatric hospitals under Section 72 of the Mental Health Act 1983 are awaiting hospital places. The MP has tabled another parliamentary question to the Home Secretary asking for an assurance that no more prisoners whom he considers to be a threat to the community will be discharged.
Many more people in Britain's four high security hospitals are awaiting transfer to ordinary hospitals. Of 183 men and women, 17 men and six women have been waiting for more than four years.
Mr Kilroy-Gilk said that they were being held in unsuitable surroundings and with unnecessary security.

Centenary appeal for Truro Cathedral

Frances Gibb
A hundred years ago to mark the foundation-stone of Truro Cathedral was laid; it is the first new Anglican cathedral since the Reformation.
It had been made possible by 30 Cornishmen scraping the £100,000 needed building costs, a remarkable sum at a time when the country was suffering from a recession and the mining industry and many were unemployed.
Tomorrow, as the cathedral celebrates its centenary with a service to be attended by Prince of Wales, it is in need of thousands of pounds. But £100,000 at current prices will meet only a third of the amount needed.
Like many cathedrals, Truro Cathedral has been eroded by the action of salt-laden air from the south coast of the Cornish peninsula and will rapidly take place if decay is not arrested.
The most urgent task is the repair and replacement of the tower stonework before it becomes structurally dangerous. That alone, it is estimated, will cost £100,000. There is the magnificent window in the south transept where the stone has been eroded and further damaged by the rusting of iron bars tightening the window.

Altogether there are 300 windows in the cathedral which are threatened because their 10,000 ends of iron work, embedded in the stone, are similarly rusting.
Lord Falmouth has launched an appeal aimed at raising £300,000. People ask why comparatively new cathedral should need money for repairs and maintenance, he says. But at the time the cathedral was built no provision was made for upkeep.
It is hoped that if enough money is raised a capital fund may be set up for day-to-day maintenance so that defects can be repaired as they appear and not left until they become yawning chasms," he says.
Unlike 100 years ago, this money-raising venture is a national one. The cathedral, designed by John Loughborough Pearson, RA, is considered an outstanding example of late Victorian architecture.
Lord Falmouth has asked all who "love Cornwall, whether they are of Cornish descent and now live abroad, or who visit our county in their thousands in spring and summer", to help.
Donations may be sent to the Appeal Fund, Truro Cathedral Appeal Office, The Chantry, The Cathedral Close, Truro, Cornwall, TR1 2TP.

IPs are to question senior civil servants on job cuts

Our Political Staff
The senior civil servants, led by Sir John Herbeck, second permanent secretary at the Civil Service Department, will give evidence to a subcommittee of all-party Select Committee on the Treasury and the Civil Service at the House of Commons today.
The other departments represented will be Defence, Health, Social Security, Environment and the Inland Revenue.
The committee is asking how it is to cut 75,000 civil servants in the next four years, bringing the total to 100, as announced by Mrs Margaret Thatcher last week.
John Patten, Conservative MP for Oxford, speaking at the House on Saturday, said the committee should fall evenly across service. "In particular, the

top-heavy senior levels need to be pruned ruthlessly," he said. "There are simply too many chiefs, and too much money is spent on their salaries and pensions."
But cutting staff numbers was only half the answer; curbing pay was equally important. "We are living through the second highest pay explosion this century and it is sad to see that the public sector settlements have been making the pace that the private sector tries to follow."
Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a radio interview yesterday said the Government was examining whether civil servants and other public servants, including politicians, were paying the proper price in their salaries for their inflation-proofed pensions.



A 100-year-old miniature tree from Shantung which will be part of China's first exhibit at the Chelsea Flower Show, opening to the public in London on Wednesday.

Kirk hardliners ready to resist ecumenism

From Ronald Faux
Edinburgh
The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland meeting in Edinburgh this week is unlikely to ignore the bitter paradox of violence and hate perpetrated in Scotland in the name of religion.
The battling Celtic and Rangers football supporters who were controlled by a baton charge of mounted police at Hampden Park, Glasgow, underlined the malice between Roman Catholic and Protestant communities, notably those who use their religion as a tribal sign rather than as a faith.
The search for an escape route from such a blind, sectarian alley has moved the general assembly towards ecumenism, although even the little progress that has been

made has been met with some prickly reaction from hardline Protestants.
The first rally of the pressure group, Concern for the Kirk, in the Usher Hall, Edinburgh, showed the feeling against a closer understanding between the Roman Catholic Church and the Church of Scotland. There were violent interruptions from extreme Protestants.
Some Kirk ministers feel the practical influence of either church is not strong enough to demolish the rituals of hate performed in their names.
Those concerned for the Kirk include a number of groups who resist contact between the opposite wings of Christianity. They are the National Church Association, which keeps a vigilant watch on reformed wor-

ship, the Lord's Day Observance Society, the Reformed Fraternal and the Grand Orange Lodge, representing 80,000 Orangemen in Scotland.
Feeling runs strongly. The disapproval of many Protestants towards Roman Catholics is nominally based on the 1647 Westminster Confession of Faith, on which the dogma of the Church of Scotland is founded. It describes the Pope as the anti-Christ.
The most likely debating point for Roman Catholic-Protestant relations at the assembly will be the report of the joint Commission on Christian Marriage, which has been studying Roman Catholic and Protestant marriages.
It is possible now to hold joint weddings in either church and the non-Roman Catholic

partner no longer has to sign an undertaking to bring up children in the Catholic faith. Catholics still insist that their church members must marry before a priest of their faith unless a dispensation is allowed by a bishop. It was once virtually impossible to get dispensation.
The Church of Scotland spokesman said: "The fact that dispensations are now granted more readily shows a willingness to allow mixed marriages. Those contacts between the churches have made some progress towards resolving the conflict between the two communities. It is felt that the chance of improving them depends on how seriously the hardline Protestants influence the leaders of the 800,000 Scottish Roman Catholics."

Expert doubts plan to change Irish border

From Christopher Thomas
Belfast
Dr Paul Compton, a leading authority on the distribution of Roman Catholics and Protestants in Northern Ireland is sceptical of some of the proposals made in letters to *The Times* for changing the province's border.
"While superficially an attractive proposition," he said, "a new partition would not form a basis for the solution of the Irish question unless accompanied by wholesale transfers of people between the Irish Republic and the redefined Northern Ireland."
Dr Compton, senior lecturer in geography at The Queen's University, Belfast, provided *The Times* with a map based on the 1971 census, showing the distribution of Roman Catholics. The information from the 1971 census is believed still to provide an accurate picture.
He said: "The basic problem with a repartition strategy is that there are no extensive areas of the province in which the nationalist population forms a substantial majority. The territory west of the river Bann is not predominantly Roman Catholic, as many seem to think."
Dr Compton believes that only comparatively minor border readjustments are possible

without involving almost as many Protestants as Catholics, in the following areas:
1. The southern central area of the Newry and Mourne district, including Crossmaglen (more than 80 per cent Catholic and a large nationalist majority).
2. Two districts of co Fermanagh: Garrison in the west and Derrylin in the south-east (both more than 80 per cent Catholic).
3. The Londonderry area west of the Foyle (up to 80 per cent Catholic), and the town of Strabane.
If those areas were given up, the Catholic population of Northern Ireland would be reduced by about 90,000 to approximately 480,000. North-east Antrim and parts of mid-Ulster, the only other predominantly Catholic areas outside Belfast, are sparsely populated.
One suggestion sent to *The Times* was to cede to the Irish Republic the territory south-west of the road between Strabane and Auchnacloy. Dr Compton said that that suffered from the serious flaw that there were almost as many Protestants in the territory as Catholics, who it could be assumed would wish to remain in the United Kingdom. And not all the Catholics would prefer to live in the Irish Republic.

Haughey autonomy pledge

By Our Political Staff
Mr Charles Haughey, on his first official visit to London since becoming Prime Minister of the Irish Republic, will on Wednesday put forward proposals designed to bring an end to the troubles in Northern Ireland.
His plans, according to officials in Dublin, include common citizenship rights for Irish and British people, a new all-Ireland constitution guaranteeing Ulster's regional autonomy and the rights of the Protestants and Anglo-Irish cooperation on defence and foreign policies.
If the British government

agrees to further consultation, Mr Haughey will propose constitutional talks between the republic and the United Kingdom, with Northern Ireland parties fully represented.
In Whitehall yesterday it was clear that ministers had some knowledge of Mr Haughey's plans through diplomatic exchanges. It was explained that the proposals would be given serious consideration in the discussions.
Mr Haughey and his party will be received at 10 Downing Street by Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Mr Humphrey Atkins, the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, and a Foreign Office minister.

Young form group to fight Tories

By a Staff Reporter
A revolutionary socialist youth organization has been launched by more than 200 people between the ages of 14 and 26 who attended a conference in London at the weekend.
It plans to organize "youth against the Tories" groups in schools, colleges and work places, to campaign for contraception and abortion facilities for young people, and to press for the abolition of the age of consent laws.
The conference was organized by the newspaper, *Revolution*, launched by the International Marxist Group in 1978. Mr Tariq Ali, a prominent IMG member, addressed the conference on Saturday. The organization says it will be independent of IMG, but intends to collaborate with it.
The organization's objective is "the mobilization of youth on the side of the working class to overthrow capitalism in Britain and on a world scale in order to begin the construction of a democratic socialist society". It intends to forge links with similar groups abroad.

Protest at fines for illegal radio

Citizen band radio enthusiasts staged a demonstration in Tunbridge Wells, Kent, on Saturday in protest at fines totalling £600 imposed on a woman by the town's magistrates for using an illegal transmitter.
Police escorted more than 100 cars, vans and motor cycles carrying big yellow posters urging the legalizing of citizen band radio through the centre of the town and about 300 people distributed leaflets in support.

Architecture 160 seek new award for visual delight

Charles McKean
Lecture Correspondent
The winner or winners of the RIBA's latest award will receive £5,000 and a year's custody of the Germanic bronze "Memorial" of Sir Christopher Wren, the Ambrose Congreve Award for Architecture.
Ambrose Congreve is the name of Humphreys and Glasgow, a company with interests in architecture. As a latter-day mas, Mr Congreve has a special interest in and admiration for eighteenth-century taste and the of its architecture.
He believes that "the grace of era can still be emulated" and that he has devised an award which is "aesthetic delight. That happens no bad thing in an age when almost anything can be achieved by its function and efficiency and virtually nothing by its beauty."
He is noted in passing that the opportunity for the award is to be passed on to the next generation. For in support of the award Mr Congreve summons the eighteenth-century architect Henry Wren and his architectural "Cemeteries". He then chooses the seventeenth-century mathematician, as the ideogram of the award, to cite the eighteenth century as an era of grace should be emulated.
The eighteenth century, whose saw the introduction of mechanical engineering services which Humphreys and Glasgow built its fame, is ignored, with the decadent periods of the eighteenth century, Art Deco, Modernism and the revival of Britain.

Architects these days can well do with an odd Myraena or two, particularly one who is going to give considerable publicity for the search for aesthetic qualities, as a crowning form of excellence.
The competitors are not required to do any additional work for the accolade, simply enter their building on the correct form; £5,000 and publicity, for no extra work, is a lot.
The only catch is this: which modern buildings can be held to uphold sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth-century principles, and who is to assess them?
The judges are known: Lord Bute, Sir John Summerson and Philip Dowson. It would be a clever architect who could draw any particular inferences from them. Sir John was involved in the MARS group in the 1930s, is a convinced Modernist and is now noted for being curator of the Sir John Soane Museum and author of a delightful architectural history.
Mr Dowson is senior partner of Arup Associates, possibly one of the best and certainly one of the most austere designers in Britain. His inclusion in the jury is likely to exclude a collection of buildings designed by his practice which would have been preeminently worthy of consideration.
Clues to his architectural approach were disclosed in a talk given two years ago on his delight in designing. His interest in architecture was started in carpentry, in making his own furniture.
Perhaps as a consequence his buildings take delight in making every joint show, as in a table or

chair. That is far from the way various pieces of a building flow into each other in an eighteenth-century building designed, say, by Robert Adam.
What will appeal therefore is not clear. The organizers have received more than 160 entries and a spate of enthusiastic letters welcoming an award that concentrates on visual delight.
The correspondents possibly have failed to realize that by choosing this particular criterion the organizers have made the award, far more than any other, an idiosyncratic one. After all, taste is always said to be a matter of opinion.
There are architects who still design, and do so very faithfully and inventively in the eighteenth-century style. Notably the Essex office of Raymond Erith and Quintan Terry. There are those, such as Piers Gough, who choose eclectic and often frivolous shapes and forms for humdrum buildings.
There are mainstream architects to whom the exterior composition matters less, and the high-tech architects to whom it matters not at all, save only that it is water-tight and elegant, like the Sainsbury Centre in Norwich by Foster Associates.
How, therefore, can the elegance of taste of the eighteenth century be said to transpire to the twentieth? Will one seriously be talking about proportion, composition, light and shade, a hierarchy of spaces and all the other precise techniques by which the eighteenth-century architects built up their delight?
We shall know tomorrow.

Now you know us
better, please call us by
our first name

Sedgwick Forbes Bland Payne
is now known as

Sedgwick

WEST EUROPE

New Belgian Cabinet formed after accord on austerity measures

Brussels, May 18—King Baudouin today appointed a new Belgian Government headed by Mr Wilfried Martens.

The Government has 36 members of the French-speaking and Flemish wings of the Socialists, Christian Democrats and Liberals.

Mr Martens's previous administration fell on April 3 when six senators from his own party, the Flemish Social Christians, voted against the Government on a devolution Bill offering partial autonomy to the country's five and a half million Flemish and four million French speakers.

The senators who precipitated Mr Martens's downfall wanted stronger guarantees for Flemings in Brussels under a long-contested plan to grant partial self-rule to the capital, French-speaking Wallonia and Dutch-speaking Flanders.

The new administration includes the right-wing Liberal Party which has been in opposition since 1977. The six parties have agreed to press on with the reforms for Flanders and Wallonia, and deal with the theory problem of Brussels at a later stage.

Brussels, a mainly French-speaking city surrounded by Flemish territory and with a vociferous Flemish minority, has been stumbling block to agreement on plans for devolution.

The parties' pact also includes a package of financial austerity measures, aimed at cutting government expenditure by 2.2 per cent, and a cut in direct taxation reflecting the inclusion of the Liberals in what was a centre-left coalition.

Mr Charles-Ferdinand Norbont, who is 44 and a French-speaking Socialist, has become Foreign Minister, replacing Mr Henri Simonet.

Mr Simonet's French-speaking Socialist Party lost its long hold on the portfolio during the lengthy negotiations leading to today's announcement.

The Defence Ministry is taken by Mr Charles Poswick, a French-speaking Liberal who replaces Mr José Desmaretz of

the French-speaking Social Christians. He will face the delicate task of telling Belgium's NATO allies that the Government cannot yet answer a long-standing request to allow new nuclear missiles on Belgian soil.

Mr Martens is 44 and a lawyer from Ghent. His previous administration, dubbed "the last chance Government" when it was formed on April 3 last year, lasted just over a year.

The new Government includes nine Dutch-speaking Social Christians (CVP), five Dutch-speaking Liberals (PVV), six French-speaking Social Christians (PSC), seven French-speaking Socialists (PS) and four French-speaking Liberals (PRL).

The Government list is as follows:

Prime Minister: Wilfried Martens (CVP)

Deputy Prime Minister and Communities Minister: Guy Spafors (PSC)

Deputy Prime Minister, Justice and Institutions: Herman Vander Eecken (PVV)

Foreign Affairs: Charles-Ferdinand Norbont (PS)

Science: José Desmaretz (PSC)

Public Works: Jos Chabert (CVP)

Defence: Charles Poswick (PRL)

Health and Environment: Alfred Califice (PSC)

Education (Dutch): Willy Calwaert (SP)

Agriculture and Middle Classes: Albert Lavens (CVP)

Flemish Community Affairs: André Kempinaire (PVV)

Mark Galle (SP) and Mrs Rika de Backer (CVP)

Posts: Herman de Croo (PVV)

Civil Welfare: Luc Dhooze (CVP)

Budget: Gaston Geens (CVP)

Walloon Affairs: Jean-Maurice Dehoussé (PS)

Education (French): Guy Mathot (PS)

Commerce: Robert Urbain (PS)

Cooperation and Development: Mark Eyskens (CVP)

Labour: Roger de Wulf (SP)

French Community Affairs: Michel Hansenne (PSC)

Cassels Affairs: Mrs Cécile Goy (PSC)

Civil Service: Elie Deworme (PS)

Interior: Philippe Moureaux (PS)—Reuter.

Austria reelects president by big majority

Vienna, May 18—President Rudolf Kirchschläger was assured of reelection today by a big majority in the last Austrian presidential election, according to early computer projections.

With 40 per cent of the votes counted, the projections said Dr Kirchschläger had obtained 79.8 per cent of the votes, compared to 51.7 per cent in the previous election.

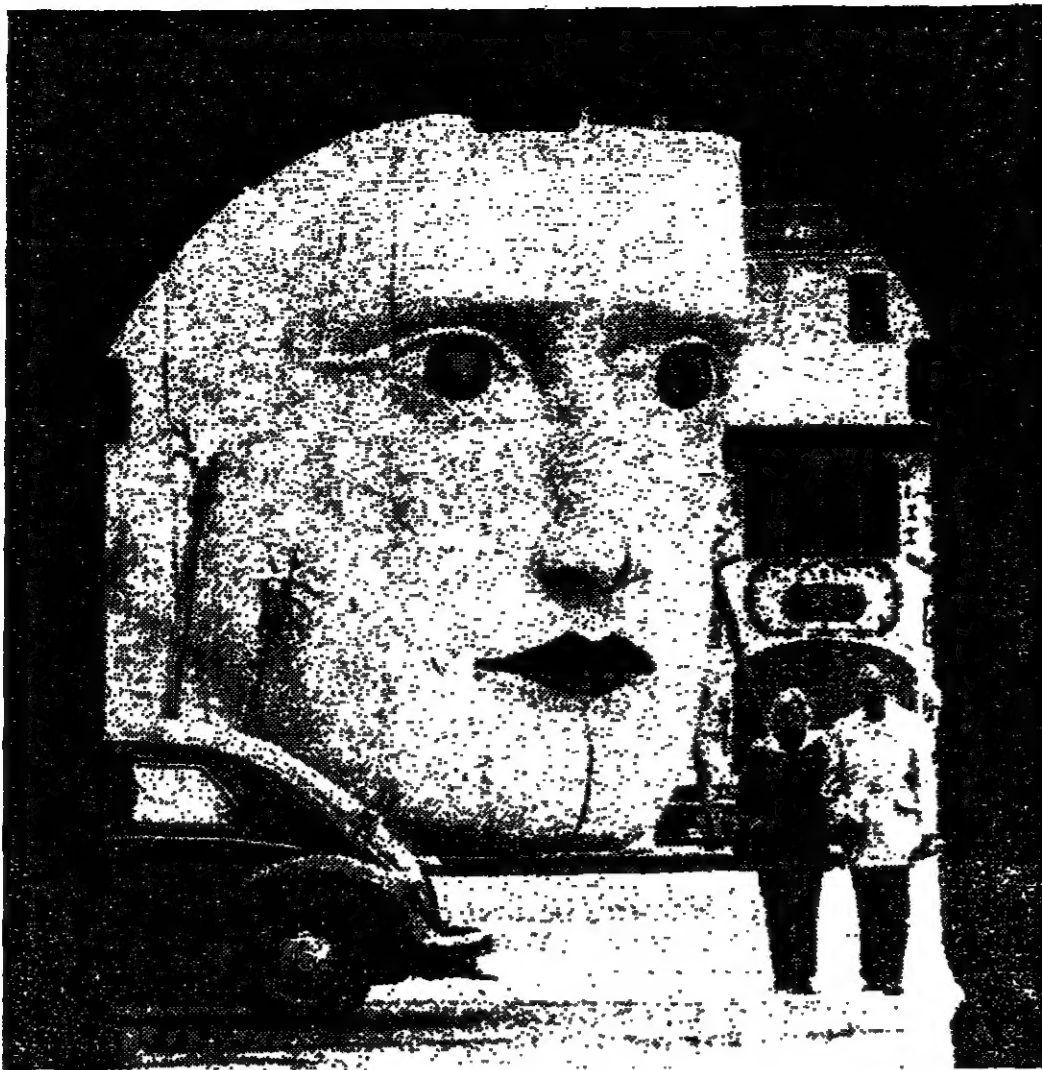
The President, who is 65, is a non-party man holding a largely ceremonial post. He was nominated by the Socialist Party led by Dr Bruno Kreisky, the Chancellor. He promised to remain

Leftists attack US cultural centre in Berlin

Berlin, May 18—Police clashed with hundreds of leftists in West Berlin last night after demonstrators burned an American flag on the roof of the America House cultural centre.

A police spokesman said at least 48 policemen were injured in the fighting. Demonstrators also smashed windows of the Europa Centre shopping complex in the city.

The spokesman added that the incidents appeared to be connected with the annual military parade staged yesterday by the three Western allies controlling West Berlin—the United States, Britain and France.



An eye-catching giant face, an opera prop from Graz, overlooks a yard in Admont, Austria, as part of a local music exhibition.

Madrid set to step up action against ETA

From Harry Debelius Madrid, May 18

Señor Juan José Rosón, Spain's newly-appointed Interior Minister, made a flying trip to the north of the country this weekend, prompted by six political killings in a 36-hour period.

He firmly rejected recent suggestions that Madrid should negotiate with the separatist Terrorist movement, ETA (Basque Homeland and Liberty) in an effort to halt the escalation of political violence.

"The only way to deal with terrorists is by police action," the minister said in Bilbao.

"So we're going to increase the actions taken against the ETA's spiral of violence, and under no circumstances are we going to negotiate."

His tour of the Basque country had been arranged originally for next week, but it was moved forward after a discussion on the latest outbreak of political murders at Friday's Cabinet meeting here.

Those killed on Thursday and Friday included three policemen, shot down in a San Sebastián café; two members of the paramilitary Civil Guard, shot in a bar in Pamplona; and a businessman, shot dead at his small car body workshop in a town near San Sebastián.

Basque extremists are sought in connexion with all six killings.

Mourners attending the funeral services in Pamplona yesterday for the two members of the Civil Guard shouted angry slogans against Señor Adolfo Suárez, the Prime Minister, and his Government.

In another development, the Captain-General of Spain's First Military District, which has its headquarters in Madrid, rejected the sentences handed down here earlier this month by a military court on two officers, who were convicted of conspiracy in connexion with a plot to hold the Prime Minister hostage and install a "government of national salvation".

The decision of Lieutenant-General Guillermo Quintana, the military district commander, means that the case of Lieutenant-Colonel Antonio Tejero, of the Civil Guard, and Captain Ricardo Sáenz de Yáñez, of the National Police, must be reviewed by the Supreme Court of Military Justice.

The sentences, seven months for Lieutenant-Colonel Tejero and six months for Captain Sáenz, were so short that the officers have been set free.

Venice talks threatened by terrorists

From Peter Nichols Rome, May 18

Red Brigades terrorists issued a statement yesterday threatening a statement against the European and economic summits due to take place in Venice next month. The threat was contained in a detailed account of the killing at Mestre last Monday of Signor Alfredo Albano, who was head of the Venice anti-terrorist squad.

The statement described Signor Albano as "one of those responsible for the organization of thousands of mercenaries who will have the task of safeguarding the lives of the principal oppressors of the world due to meet in June in an occupied Venice".

It referred to the leaders of the nine members of the European Community and of the industrialized countries as "the principal slaughterers of the proletariat", about to meet "to define their ferocious policy".

They thought they would find no resistance from the Italian proletariat, the statement said. But they were wrong: "In harmony with the international communist movement which at this moment is tenaciously combating the capitalist pigs, we of the Red Brigades are expecting you."

The threats accompanying an otherwise routine statement by the terrorists once more raise the question of whether Italian violence can impinge directly on the conduct of international meetings in Italy and on the country's international standing. There was a moment last autumn when violence appeared to some people abroad to have reached that point.

The main example was the Foreign and Commonwealth Office's confidentially stated view that the Queen should not come to Italy as planned next October, but should instead send the Prince of Wales. Those fears have since been assuaged.

Now for the first time the Italian terrorists have publicly threatened to attack an international diplomatic gathering, and have given an indication of being in earnest by murdering the man who would have had a leading part in looking after security at the Venice talks. President Carter will be among the leaders due to go to Venice next month.

The Red Brigades have claimed responsibility for the wounding here yesterday of Signor Domenico Galucci, a Christian Democrat official who headed the governing party's local secretariat in the San Basilio area. He was shot in the legs by six bullets and was taken to hospital for an emergency operation.

He was attacked outside his own home. His wife heard nothing because his assailants used silenced revolvers, but his dog, which was with him, went back to the house and barked until she came downstairs and found her husband in a pool of blood.

The number of United States patrol boats monitoring a 200-mile zone from Key West, Florida, to Cuba had been increased to 43 to carry out safety checks and search and rescue operations.

The 40-foot Yumi, a Florida-registered pleasure boat carrying 52 people, capsized yesterday 28 miles north of Miami.

The Coastguard said 10 passengers died, four were missing and 13 seriously injured. This brought to 20 the number of deaths confirmed since the refugee flow began. More than 50,000 Cuban refugees have landed in Florida since April 23.

Big Protest: More than five million Cubans, half the island's population, took part in government-organized, stridently anti-American demonstrations yesterday, according to official figures.

In Havana, more than a million people were officially estimated to have joined in a "March of the fighting people" past the United States diplomatic mission, where 383 refugees, mostly political prisoners, have been sheltering for the past 15 days.

The simultaneous nationwide rallies were the biggest popular mobilizations held in Cuba, the government-controlled news agency Prensa Latina said.

The aim of the demonstrations was to denounce what the Cuban Government sees as the threat of a United States invasion, and to demand the lifting of the trade embargo maintained against Cuba by Washington since 1961, closure of the United States naval base at Guantanamo in eastern Cuba, and the end of overflights by American SR-71 reconnaissance aircraft.

Washington has said there is no question of lifting the trade embargo unless Cuba withdraws its troops from Africa, who were said by President Fidel Castro last December to have numbered up to 35,000.

OVERSEAS

Another disaffected Soviet group votes with its feet. Trickle of Armenians leaving for the West becomes a torrent

From Michael Binyon Moscow, May 18

Soviet Armenians are leaving this country in record numbers. While Jewish emigration has fallen sharply this year, the number of Armenians being granted exit visas has risen steeply in the first four months, in spite of the worsening international situation.

There has always been a trickle of people leaving the small mountainous Soviet republic on the border with Turkey, but in the past two years this has become a torrent. Western consulates in Moscow estimate that as many as 40,000 Armenians may be ready to go. Armenian emigration appears to be unaffected by the tighter regulations on the exit of Jews and other national groups.

About 1,000 Armenians a month are now being allowed to go, most of them to the United States, Lebanon, Canada and France where there are already sizable Armenian communities. Nearly all are from families of Armenians who immigrated here from Europe and the Middle East immediately after the Second World War.

The figures for the United States illustrate the trend. From January to April last year about 170 people a month were granted visas. In the corresponding period this year the figures for each month were 473, 392, 488 and in April 611. Most go to the Los Angeles area. Far fewer Armenians appear to go to Canada, but Armenians now constitute more than 80 per cent of all Soviet citizens applying to emigrate to Canada.

Soviet officials never discuss emigration policies, but there are several explanations for the exodus at a time of general tightening up on all other emigration.

With the Iranian crisis the Russians may be anxious to clear their strategic border areas of discontented citizens and potential troublemakers. Or they may want to cut back the relatively free and regular visits by people in the West with relations in Armenia and by Soviet Armenians to the outside world.

Or they may be trying to demonstrate that foreign public-political pressure for more emigration is unlikely to work, whereas quiet requests for family reunification will be listened to. Unlike Jewish or German emigration, Armenian emigration has never been explicitly linked to the attitudes and policies towards the Soviet Union of the United States or other Western countries.

After the war Stalin campaigned to attract here all Armenians who had fled from the Turkish massacres. The campaign, reminiscent of Zionism, insisted that good Armenians had a duty to return to the only homeland that still existed. Soviet ships were sent to Beirut to pick up many poorer Armenians who sold all their possessions and left almost overnight.

These immigrants were given special privileges on arrival, being allowed even to build private houses in Soviet Armenia. But many were disillusioned and now, 35 years later, they are leaving, taking wives or husbands and children born in the Soviet Union.

Since all emigration is officially on the basis of family reunion, most Armenians are given visas to go only to Lebanon, where most came from. But the Lebanese Government is now accepting only a strictly limited quota, and only those people who can prove they were registered in Lebanon. Relatives in Beirut send copies of old civil registration lists. But as with emigrating Jews who receive visas only for Israel, many Armenians only pass through Beirut on their way to the United States.

Jewish emigration, meanwhile, has declined sharply this year from the record level of 1979 when about 50,000 Soviet Jews were permitted to leave. About 10,500 Jews left in the first four months of this year, but the monthly totals have been falling steadily from 3,300 in January to 2,000 in April.

US appeals to Cuba over refugee boats

Miami, May 18—The United States Coastguard has appealed to Cuba to stop overloading small boats with refugees after a vessel capsized in the Florida Strait yesterday, drowning 10 people.

Admiral John Hayes, the Coastguard Commandant, said Cuba had shown a "continued lack of regard for human life".

Re-ar Admiral Benedict Stable, chief of the Miami zone, sent an appeal to the Cuban border guard not to overload boats leaving Mariel Harbour to join the refugee exodus to Florida.

The number of United States patrol boats monitoring a 200-mile zone from Key West, Florida, to Cuba had been increased to 43 to carry out safety checks and search and rescue operations.

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Warning b Athens on Aegean

From Mario Modiano Athens, May 18

Greece today reaffirmed determination to intercept any foreign aircraft entering without warning, flight information region its control, which include Aegean air space.

The Greek move followed exchange of protests between Ankara and Athens, after which aircraft taking part in NATO exercise "Dawn Pa" which ended yesterday, intercepted in the Aegean.

An official spokesman Athens said the Turkish air had violated Greek air repeatedly this week.

A Turkish Foreign Ministry spokesman said the Turkish aircraft had been buzzed by the Greek fighter during a NATO exercise, had been informed. A Turkish diplomatic note on the matter was sent to Athens.

Turkey has been trying the past six years to reclaims in the Aegean air; although since 1952 the national Civil Aviation Organization has assigned to Greece the responsibility for air control over the Aegean.

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Disabled? You could stop work at 60.

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Enjoy an extra year with the Job Release Scheme

Job Release Scheme

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You've probably seen the new Job Release Scheme advertisements, aimed at people who are approaching retirement. Whatever their reasons for applying for Job Release, you can be sure they've thought long and hard about it, but they need your agreement to go ahead.

This would enable the men and women who join the Scheme to stop work a year before they would normally retire, on the understanding that you take on replacements from the unemployed register - though not necessarily for the same jobs.

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Special provision has been made for disabled men (you've probably seen these advertisements too) and with your agreement to take on someone from the unemployed register (a disabled person, wherever possible), they would be able to stop work up to five years before they would normally retire.

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Make sure you have all the facts about Job Release: ring Eileen Tingey on 01-213 5538, 01-213 6857, or write to her at PO Box 702, London SW20 8SZ.

Job Release Scheme

Department of Employment DE

New Bishop of Berlin goes East and West

From Gretel Spitzer Berlin, May 18

The unity of the Roman Catholic diocese of Berlin was emphasized when its new bishop, Mr Joachim Meisner, was installed in St Hedwig's Cathedral in East Berlin yesterday and preached today in St Matthew's Church in West Berlin.

St Hedwig's Cathedral offered the unusual spectacle of an applauding congregation. It greeted the three Western commanders, who for the first time appeared jointly in East Berlin. Herr Dietrich Stobbe, the West Berlin Burgomaster, and Herr Peter Lorenz, the president of the West Berlin House of Representatives, who were accompanied by Herr Günter Gaus, the West German Envoy to East Germany.

The East German Government was represented by Herr Klaus Gysi, the Under-Secretary of State for Church Affairs.

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تكنولوجيا الأصل

Afghan exiles join Islamic conference

Korean military threat and there are no events occurring in North Korea at the present time that required General Wickham's return."

rehabilitated
widow of Mao Tse-tung, for

Liu, who had been described as a "traitor, renegade and scab" in 1968, was formally rehabilitated at a party meeting last February.—Reuter.

so shortly: Algeria, Israel (because it was Sabbath), Turkey and Yugoslavia.

ing the costly adjustment of industrial installations to comply with the agreed norms, will be the responsibility of each government. Every two years the 18 Mediterranean govern-

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[illegible]

THE ARTS

Britain asserts its independence

For the first time there is no British film in competition at Cannes. The president of the festival is reported to have dismissed British as "a cultural desert", and to prove his point all films submitted by the British Film Production Association were firmly rejected. Ironically, though, in the outcome the British flag is being flown a good deal more proudly than in many recent years. The British film industry gives an impression of a united front with a lively information centre and a creditable publication to promote the entire current production of some sixty feature films.

Moreover, in spite of the festival snub, the British presence is still appreciable in the non-competitive events which take place alongside the festival proper. Significantly, however, all those films capable of attracting critical attention on an international level are shoestring, independent productions, made outside the context of the commercial film establishment. In the market section of the Cannes event there are Derek Jarman's *The Tempest*, Minge and Hazan's *Rude Boy* and Julian Temple's *The Great Rock and Roll Swindle*.

In the important directors' fortnight there are Chris Pentecost's *Black and White*, a film of the British Film Institute Production Board, Tony Garnett's *Prostitute and Karl* and Francis Ford Coppola's *Apocalypse Now*. In the critics' week, devoted to debating the merits of the festival, success has also been British. Franco Rosso's *Babylon* which packed out every one of its Cannes performances. It is a film which vindicates the new direction taken by the National Film Finance Corporation. Shamefully underfunded, it is a feat of promoting native film production, the corporation wisely recognises the need to gamble its meagre resources on the new and original rather than the safely conventional. *Babylon* is the first feature statement any feature film has yet made on the problems of multi-racialism in Britain—fearless in that it does not seduce its audience either with comfortable evasions or easy solutions to the problems of racial co-existence.

Brinsley Forde (left) and Karl Howman as Blue and Roanie in *Babylon*

It concerns a group of young London blacks whose lives centre on their reggae music, the technology of sound systems, the virtuoso techniques of improvisational "toasting", the ferocity of contests between competing groups. Reggae and rasta provide a philosophy, a religion and a sense of identity. But they also focus that sense of difference which lies at the root of the basic human fears that alienate blacks and whites, young and old, civilians and police.

The film is loud and musical and cheerful and funny and also tragic. It is a significant indication of the social gulfs portrayed that *Babylon* is to be subtitled, to make the dialogue of West Indian Londoners comprehensible to the rest of Britain. While British films are shut out of competition, the Ameri-

cans have four entries. Hal Ashby's *Being There* is still to come, but it is hard to see why a couple of the American films already seen are in the festival at all. Walter Hill's *The Long Riders*, despite a script credited to our own Bill Bryden, is an unrecognisable, radicalised retelling of the exploits of Frank and Jesse James and their younger brothers. Only the casting—Stacy and James Keach as the James brothers, Keith, David and Robert Cardine as the Youngers and Dennis and Randy Quaid as the Millers. The hour is Sam Fuller's *The Big Red One* is an equally conventional—panorama of the Second World War, following the exploits of Sergeant Lee Marvin and a group of four dog-boys from North Africa to D-Day.

The very least that could be

said for Bob Fosse's *All That Jazz*—which has already won four Oscars—is that it is like no other film. It brings a new and rather dispiriting sophistication to the backstage musical. The Mephistophelean Roy Scheider plays a stage and film director (just like Bob Fosse). Guilty of failure in private life, nervous about professional success, who (like Fosse again) is hit in mid-career by massive cardiac attacks. Unlike his hero, Mr Fosse survived to tell the tale. There is some fine choreography in Fosse's Broadway-Hollywood style. The juxtaposition of showbiz with clinic and confession is uneasy, but evidently chimes opportunistically with a growing obsession with mortality which the cinema—as the infallible measure of zeitgeist—is currently revealing.

David Robinson

Tristan und Isolde
Covent Garden

Stanley Sadie

Covent Garden's present *Tristan und Isolde* dates from 1971, when it was staged by Peter Hall (no longer acknowledged in the programme) as Georg Solti's last new production as music director; since then it has been conducted by the present director, Colin Davis. This revival, which opened on Friday, has a guest conductor, Zubin Mehta, and a musical character quite different from anything offered before, but not at odds with the often poetic staging.

Mr Mehta met boos along with the cheers at his curtain-call, and one could see why. This is not a searching, penetrating reading. To be unkind, because he concentrates on its surface, on producing a lyrical stream of sound, smooth, seamless, refulgent. The orchestra obviously love it; otherwise they would hardly be playing so supremely well, with such beauty of tone and surges of ensemble. The woodwind, especially the first oboe and the first and bass clarinet, provided much refined playing, and the strings were rich and velvety, with lavishly warm, aspirating passages from the cellos.

Tempo was fast, almost consistently. The prelude was flowing, soft-grained, low in intensity and rounded in blend, hinting at passion tranquilly reflected rather than vividly directed the love duet (more exactly, part of it: discretely, it is cut) in just the same way, with ample tenderness but above all with a lush sensuous, late Strauss-like flow of sound. And the elegant Act III prelude had little grimness or tragedy but a dark, sensuous glow. Mr Mehta thus defines his view of

the opera's world, essentially a languid, luxuriant, balmy one; it is a smaller one than Wagner's, lacking in depth and in harshness. He is excessively occupied with sonority and movement at the expense of inner detail or emotional suggestiveness; in the end it is cramping, and reduces the work.

But Jon Vickers is there, to ensure that Tristan is nothing less than life-size. In the first two acts he husbanded his resources, without giving less than double what anyone else can. Act III was overwhelming, grand, craggy and noble, moving from the dark, thick voice of the afflicted Tristan to rich outpourings of sound and feeling. The extended stretches were moulded equally with intelligence and passion; there was a marvellous victory of serenity, for example at "Wie sie selig", and Mr Mehta allowed him the space he needed. Berit Lindholm, back after seven years to sing Isolde, is creditable, but not on this scale: a clean, clear, Nordic voice, here in focus, splendid and still some way from the warmth for the passions of Act II, and not quite able to ride the orchestra in the *Liebestod*.

There are a number of praise for Donald McIntyre's Kurwenal and Philip Gelling's Melot, and more than that for the strong, warm, in its way passionate Marke of Gwynne Howell, a telling, economical characterisation, and for Yvonne Minton's Brangäne, familiar at Bayreuth, but not seen here before—beautifully poised and enriched by many subtleties of phrasing. The original production, if away in several particulars, had a deeper, more consistent visual and spiritual poetry than this version does, but with John Bury's designs and still some imaginative lighting by Elisha Mosinsky, faithfully to Wagner's instructions, produces a workable compromise.

Hammond-Stroud
Wigmore Hall

Hilary Finch

The story of the fair Magelone and the gallant Count Peter should be sung, not told, more often. Hilary Finch, ignored by singers and record companies, Brahms's song cycle *Die Schöne Magelone* bears all the marks of its 10-year fermentation period: the poetry (from the verse "intermezzi" that these prose romances) is thoroughly absorbed, its sound and meaning distilled into music of wonderful strength and invention. The story lies far back from the songs, but in a performance that works you do not have to know it to share in the music's emotional wanderings of the heart.

Derek Hammond-Stroud thought it would be helpful if we did; and, alas, his lengthy narrative between songs seemed to distance him from the emotional heart of the music and stifle the energy that, in the lack of musical links,

must propel the cycle along and unify it.

The opening call to adventure, for instance, should surge on to the triumphant "Traum! Bogen und Pfeil!"; but despite being in full-bodied voice, Mr Hammond-Stroud was more ponderous, less energetic here than he should have been. Geoffrey Parson's accompaniment, too, merely pounded where it should have resounded. In the quieter, more reflective songs, Mr Hammond-Stroud's expressive intentions were too often disabled by a lack of support through each note, making what should have been a quiet mezzo-voice intensity often only a weak shadow of a sound.

In short, neither performer seemed thoroughly absorbed in the music. This showed itself sometimes in a lack of attention to detail that bordered on carelessness, but more important, in a failure fully to come to grips with either the musical shape of each song, or the emotional journey behind the physical narrative. It was good to be given the opportunity to hear this work, but sad that a chance to prove its worth was missed.

Literature
Arts Council support

George Wightman's attack last Monday on the current relationship between the Arts Council and literature deserves serious attention. His criticisms are directed more towards the literature department—whose chairman is Charles Osborne, than to the literature panel, which I chair. Charles Osborne is perfectly capable of taking care of himself. What I would like to do is to put the controversy in context and attempt to rebut George Wightman's charges.

Literature has always received a very small percentage of the Arts Council's budget and this has always been an understandable point of grievance. Stuart Hampshire, a previous chairman, put it succinctly, if a little eccentrically, when he said that literature was "a case of making institutions". Literature has no Royal Opera House, no National Theatre or RSC, no Sadlers Wells or LSC—none of those costly institutions which have received the clear awareness of their public benefit.

Over the past 25 years, successive panel members have sought to alter this and their consistent failure leads one to the conclusion that, possibly, the literature department is being asked for more than it can give. There is a massive national commitment to books in the public library system. That is the equivalent of the chain of subsidised theatres. The problem, as far as authors are concerned, was that it afforded them too little direct reward. It is to be hoped that PLR will eventually repair that. But the fact remains that libraries are massive buyers of books and the free borrowing system could be said to be the centre-piece of government's support for literature. This is not to express complacency about the present literary purchasing policy which is being damaged by the cuts. But the libraries are, in effect, Stuart Hampshire's "loss-making institutions".

The Arts Council supports contemporary writing, in the form of a wide-ranging literary book shops set up over the last three or four years; there are the grants to writers—a surprising number of them widely known and widely reviewed; there are grants to translators, and little presses; the Arvon Foundation finds support as does the *London Magazine* and the *P.N. Review*; there is in fact a vast and wide-ranging response to the writing, publishing and distribution of what the panel thinks of as worthwhile current literature. Naturally its methods and its judgments are open to ques-

tioning. And there is always room for improvement.

What must be said, however, is that the voluntary work of those on the panel is of a high order. The panel has always attracted distinguished members. Both knowledge and a sense of fairness are brought to bear. No one has yet devised a more effective alternative system which would be anything like as effective, scrupulous and inexpensive.

Now to George Wightman's arguments. Writing of the Arts Council's foray on its work in the field of literature (held two months ago) Mr Wightman says that only a few selected questions were put to Sir Roy Shaw, Charles Osborne and myself. In fact all the questions which were received were asked and several supplementary questions were welcomed.

Anthony Thwaite's comment of the *TIS*, did indeed complain that "people who administer the funds of a charitable corporation should act as trustees and not benefit from the money they distribute". He referred in particular to the Arts Council's recruitment to the committee; that he had no say or vote in that specific decision; and that such overlaps—that of writers and their publishing houses which might be applying for grants—were inevitable. The very fact of bringing together an expert panel made it so. Everyone on it has wide-ranging literary connections. The alternative to have people without literary interests—is surely not desirable.

The National Books Awards Scheme (hatched before the clamp-down following the last election) is criticized because it "conflicts with similar prizes sponsored by industry". Does it? The last few years have seen the growth of prize money overall—much encouraged and supported by the Arts Council. It is at least possible that the increasing tendency on the part of the literature department to fund its own activities. It is accused of setting up a state publishing house: this is not true. It is asserted that it wishes to set up a publishing imprint to reissue classics: this is not true. Bill McAlister of the

Melvyn Bragg

Bella Lewitzky
Princess, Torquay

John Percival

It is surprising to find a leading American dance company making its British debut to an audience of 100. Most of them had probably seen no modern dance before; even if puzzled, they were enthusiastic. Bella Lewitzky's company stopped at Torquay on their way to the Berlin Theatre Festival. Another detour home-bound will take them to Warrington. They ought to be seen in London but that will have to await another occasion.

The ten dancers are as engaging a group as I have seen in a long time: good-looking, all highly skilled and a real team. *Game Plan* shows off their qualities clearly in playfully competitive sequences—a keen sense of rhythm; exceptional muscular control permitting unusual contortions and balances; plenty of pace but a sense of calmness too. They make even the most difficult passages look smooth, almost easy.

That technique, developed by Lewitzky in her Los Angeles studios and quite different from Manhattan-based (or European) companies, can serve equally well for comic or dramatic ends. *Pas de Bach* gently spoofs ballet mannerisms. *Pietas* is a

grim collage of misuses of fear, grim collage of images of fear. Comedy and drama come together with strong theatrical effect in *Inscape*. It is wittily dressed by Rudi Gernreich in costumes of imaginative fantasy, some hardly covering essentials, others putting two dancers into one. Superficially, the work is just an amusing phantasmagoria, but it also implies many comments on human relationships, both through the unusual duets and by the macabre use of masks in the finale.

Half of the six works given in two programmes used scores specially composed on tape, more notable for theatrical impact than musical quality. Some of Lewitzky's most interesting choreography, however, is inspired by chamber music. *Kinastomata* is an entertainingly varied but mainly lively dance suite to Glazunov's music, with some virtuoso partnering. *Suite Seria* makes marvellously delicate use of the piano music for dances of remarkable freshness and sensibility.

Every dancer makes a strong individual impression; all are good, and so well matched that to single any one would be unfair. Their skill and Bella Lewitzky's varied, original, always humane choreography make this a most attractive company. I look forward to seeing more of them: Sadler's Wells next time?

LPO/Howarth
Festival Hall

William Mann

The London Orchestral Concert Board had to abandon this year's series of programmes bringing forward new works. But two of the London orchestras involved have themselves promoted the lost

concerts recently, the Philharmonia in Farnborough, on Friday, the London Philharmonic in Michael Finnis's *Sea and Sky*, which they had commissioned. For one whose greatest stimulus in all music is the first impact of a new piece, this act of rescue is most reassuring.

Sea and Sky might be described as a tone-painting, not a narrative but a sustained gaze at a view, including its emotional and otherwise sensory dimensions. There is no form, in the temporal sense, but a sustained impression of changing sound, never inactive, which incites a sort of patterned continuity in the mind.

I have spent several holidays camping on a beach by the sea where sea and sky have momentarily taken over from landscape, the water and the heavens quite active enough in calm sunshine to monopolize attention, let alone when an Adriatic electric hummerswarm arrives. Finnis's portrait of sky and sea is realistic, though reflection of the more harrowing events will be sought in vain.

I wish that the activity had more precisely been expressed, in sharper focus. The drums, rampage, the brass bombards, the winds blast, the strings skitter—and the LPO players displayed an enviable athletic style, though not much diversity of manner, yet the portraiture was accurate, one impression, like a camera snapshot, not the essence of that horizon-riveted experience where sea and sky are always on the verge of battle. Still, the LPO set glorious sounds flying, and Elgar Howarth propelled them with vibrant clarity.

Some of the reviews on this page are reprinted from Saturday's later editions

New Kent production

A new production of Verdi's *Falstaff* will be mounted by Kent Opera this autumn as part of their 1980-81 season. It will be produced by Jonathan Miller and designed by Bernard Cusshaw, with Roger Norrington conducting and Thomas Hemsley making his debut in the title role.

The Politics of
Compassion
BBC 2

Michael Church

Nine o'clock on Sunday night may sound a strange time at which to screen a sober 90-minute educational block-buster, especially when the vital kernel is only revealed in the last ten minutes, but that is the point. It is indeed late, desperate remedies. If, as everyone with an ounce of common sense must now realize, a new world economic order is one of the prices we must pay for world peace, let us lose no time in coming to terms with the fact. The hour is indeed late.

After an appropriately slick opening *The Politics of Compassion* got straight down to its carefully lesson. The price of a nice family house in Islington can be used to put a starving Indian village healthily on its feet—or rather could, if the benefits were not unfairly channelled one way by the Indian caste system. The price of a new Ford Fiesta can be used to finance an Indian

street theatre group for a year to help stiffen the outcasts' resolve to demand fair treatment. But even if they succeed in that herculean endeavour, even if the jewelled maharajahs, the delicate Brahmins, the civic authorities and even the land-owning religious foundations take their boots off the neck of the landless masses, Indians will still be permanently poor. International economics will see to that.

The film might profitably have gone on to argue its case more firmly in a few basic, statistical facts, but it presented the dilemmas of the institutional charities with admirable clarity: if they are ever to attack the roots of world poverty they must necessarily move into the political arena. The film is a good example of the dilemmas of the governments of the developed nations.

The Charity Commissioner was sadly reasonable about the legal brake he had to impose, the director of Christian Aid equivocated intelligently, the Indian political activist looked forward eagerly to violence on the streets, and the harpist fished for filthy scraps of paper in a sea of excrement.

Seduced
Theatre Upstairs

Irving Wardle

From the first sight of the venerable bearded Ian McDiarmid stretched in boxer shorts in a dentist's chair, and digging his corkscrew fingernails into a box of tissues with which he fastidiously covers his unwashed body, there is no doubt of the identity of Sam Shepard's protagonist.

Henry Hackmaster is an undisputed portrait of Howard Hughes. The last phase, with withdrawal from worldly contamination: a paranoid domed house life consists of nocturnal removals from one windowless refuge to another, and whose benefits were not unfairly channelled one way by the Indian caste system. The price of a new Ford Fiesta can be used to finance an Indian

I wish that the activity had more precisely been expressed, in sharper focus. The drums, rampage, the brass bombards, the winds blast, the strings skitter—and the LPO players displayed an enviable athletic style, though not much diversity of manner, yet the portraiture was accurate, one impression, like a camera snapshot, not the essence of that horizon-riveted experience where sea and sky are always on the verge of battle. Still, the LPO set glorious sounds flying, and Elgar Howarth propelled them with vibrant clarity.

YMSO/Blair
St John's

Barry Millington

It has never been the policy of the Young Musicians' Symphony Orchestra to restrict itself to the traditional classical repertoire, and on Saturday evening this excellent ensemble, containing some of the most talented young orchestral players in the country, gave the first British performance of Leonard Bernstein's *Dybbuk Variations*. The various characters of a suite from the *Dybbuk* ballet, a collaboration with the choreographer Jerome Robbins which in turn is based on a Yiddish play of passion and betrayal.

Bernstein's music invokes the world of rabbinical ritual with harsh, sometimes shrieking sonorities on upper strings and woodwind, and percussive effects reminiscent of Stravinsky's *Les Noces*. James Blair and the YMSO had the skill and the patience to sustain the immobility of the trance-like episodes, yet lacked nothing of the savagery required in the occasional forceful outbursts. Findlay Johnston and George

meets with the same impressive formality. So far, apart from the elaborate cadences of Henry's lines, the piece could have been written by anybody. Shepard begins to show his hand when daily routine gives way to specific events.

Seduced is an episodic rather than a narrative piece, but where action it does contain, showing the old man's struggle to drag the past into the present. On his orders two women are flown in to revive the contact with the life he abandoned 15 years before. The black sliding door of Peter Bartwell's set slides open and the visitors arrive two dream girls from the Hollywood and Las Vegas of memory. He is at once hypnotized and terrified of them; and the play follows his own emotional zig-zag as he alternately makes up a gushy third in their strip routine, and then roars for Raul and the men removed.

Les Waters's production accurately sustains the atmosphere of a waking dream, and supplies enough robust surrounding resistance to save Mr McDiarmid's senile volcano from erupting into a void.

Gordon declaimed the Hebrew text. The *Dybbuk Variations* are stark and impressive—a far cry from the rhythmic exuberance and frequently synthetic sentiment of the popular Bernstein.

The more familiar face reappeared in the *Candide* Overture, of which the orchestra gave a fine performance. Mr Blair has a certain vitality and enthusiasm in common with Bernstein, but he is careful not to allow any hint of slickness; his rhythms are as pointed as his direction is authoritative. The first half was devoted to C major: Beethoven's *Overture The Consecration of the House and the Triple Concerto*. It is always good to hear a ready-made trio in this concerto and the Trio Zingara dovetailed as naturally as one could ask for. Susan Dorey on cello and especially Annette Cole on piano also made some telling contributions; I felt that more weight was needed at the top, however. In contrast with this small-scale interpretation, the overture was given a grand, spacious reading that signified more than a mere curtain-raiser. Beethoven would have

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Ballesteros finishes in the grand manner to deny brave Barnes

097. M. Bailewicz ^a (Spain), 77, 71, 75, 74; T. Huijzen ^b , 77, 74, 73, 72; S. Jeday (Zimbabwe), 73, 73.	73, 73, 77, 76. 300. G. Ralph ⁸¹ , 71, 73, 75; D. C. Ingram ⁷⁶ , 75, 74, 74, 78.
098. S. Torrance ⁷⁸ , 75, 74, 70, 70, 72; B. Rulovics ⁷⁴ , 75, 74, 73, 73, 73; J. Kates ⁷⁸ , 75, 74, 73, 73; L. Lyne ⁷⁶ , 75, 74, 74; P. Townsend ⁷⁶ , 75, 74.	301. T. A. Arana ⁷⁸ (Argentina), 74, 77, 77. 302. J. Westaby ⁸² , 70, 74, 74, 74; J. A. Arana ⁷⁸ , 74, 74, 74; D. D. Smith ⁸⁰ , 80, 74, 72, 76; D. Burnias, 74, 74, 74.
299. S. Dwon (NZ), 80, 77, 77, 80; R. Galacher ⁷⁷ , 75, 74, 74; C. C. Barnes ⁷⁸ , 75, 74, 74; M. Calero (Spain), 75, 74, 75, 75.	303. A. Gallardo ⁷⁷ , 77, 77, 73, 74; C. Brand ⁷⁸ , 75, 70, 74, 77; A. C. Brand ⁷⁸ , 75, 74, 75, 75; O. Wall ⁷³ , 73, 81, 81, 70.

[illegible][illegible]

Shooting

Marksmen boycott Games

By Our Rifle Shooting Correspondent

affirmed their support for the Government and made it clear that the BOC vote did not commit them

[illegible]

Tennis

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Ovett must wait to match strides with Coe

Overwhelming victory for Reutemann

Roberts increases lead in 500 cc world standings

Swimming

Wilkie back in record time

David Wilkie celebrated his return to competitive swimming

by winning three gold medals at the American Masters' meet at the University of Florida in Gainesville, Florida, yesterday. In spite of the fact that his preparation for the meet was not ideal, his speed and perfoerance, his Olympic reputation was never threatened. He took the 100 yards breaststroke in 1:10.4, the 200 yards in 2:08.04 seconds, both American Masters all-comers records, and both performance records. He was the only current crop of amateur swimmers would be hard pushed to better.

Wilkie's technique is quite unfamiliar by four years of comparative inactivity and one was left with the distinct impression, that if he were present at the meet, he would be the man most likely to improve his own four-year-old world record over 200 metres (2 minutes 15.11 seconds). He was

which delighted him almost as much as the fact that he was closely chased home (54.63 seconds) by the American Masters' roommate in the six-man official Scottish McEwan's Export, squared, which has so far won eighteen medals in the meet.

All Masters competition takes place in five-year age-bands upwards from 25 and Wilkie's success at the meet and in the competitive section were most aptly balanced by the five gold medals of the previous Charnock's (1967) in which he was the oldest group.

Seventy-two-year-old Mrs. Charnock has dominated this section for many years and her continued success illustrates perfectly the basic concept of the Masters movement, that the whole of the entire community a competitive incentive to keep exercising at all ages.

Spain and Italy

Through to Moscow finals

Geneva, May 17.—Spain tonight joined Czechoslovakia and Italy as winners of a men's pre-Olympic basketball tournament after a thrilling final match in which Czechoslovakia beat France 114-112 after extra time.

The defeat by Czechoslovakia

keeps Lakers walking on air

Philadelphia, May 17.—Los Angeles Lakers defeated Philadelphia 76ers here last night, 123-107, to win the National Basketball Association (NBA) championship.

Lakers' winning their first NBA

the top three for the basketball finals in Moscow because Spain had beaten France earlier in the week.

Italy beat Poland 96-82 on the

final day to end the second stage of the two-week competition only one point short of maximum. The Poles went one point ahead shortly after half-time thanks to skillful combining between Myrskiy and Kijenski but then Italy's Maneghin came on to reinforce his reputation as Europe's number one pivot.

An Israeli stopper zone which

under Spanish leadership, often pioneered by Corbalan. Spain built up an early 10-point advantage which they maintained despite hard pressure from Israel.

RESULTS: Czechoslovakia beat France, 11-1; West Germany beat Czechoslovakia, 10-4; Poland beat Italy, 10-0; Italy beat Poland, 9-8; Czechoslovakia beat Poland, 10-0; Czechoslovakia, 12; W. Stalin, 11; Poland, 11; France, 11; West Germany, 9.

	P	W	L	F	A	Pts
Italy	6	1	5	5	40	11
Czechoslovakia	4	4	2	5	42	10
Poland	4	4	2	5	53	10
France	4	4	2	5	53	10
W. Stalin	4	4	2	5	52	10
West Germany	4	4	2	5	52	10
Sweden	4	4	2	5	52	10

SPORT
Rugby UnionWard may join Lions
after tentative
display by CampbellFrom Richard Streeton
Durban, May 18

British Lions 21 Natal 15
Matters for concern outweighed several encouraging signs for the British Lions rugby team as they pondered their eleventh-hour prospects in Natal here yesterday.

Three times Natal came back to draw level, but it was the Lions who had the advantage in injury time. The match was played in a temperature of 75 degrees and was not as open as has been anticipated.

The Lions, without ever being dominant, won by two goals, two penalty goals and a dropped goal against a goal and three penalty goals.

Campbell, playing his first match of the tour after hamstring trouble, remained the focal point of discussion. Virtually the only time in the game that he ran the ball he created the winning try.

Campbell rejected the chance to take the conversion, just as earlier he had spurned an opportunity to take a penalty. Throughout, he often rubbed his injured leg. His touch-kicking was accurate, his tactical kicking less so.

Do not be misled by his comparison. Ward, is summing within 48 hours. Rutherford, of Scotland, may be a more creative runner, but it is a proven goal-kicker that the Lions team desperately need.

Ward would fit into the Lions international side at full back. There is not much doubt that he given the chance to redeem a poor start, and O'Donnell looked sharp under pressure yesterday.

There were welcome hints of improvement in the Lions' set scrummaging and generally more control in their work in the rucks and maels. Cotton did little except to improve in the Lions' set scrummaging and generally more control in their work in the rucks and maels.

There was no time for a Fox bout of cockadoodling. The Widnes victory was even more emphatic than the score indicated. Had the passing been held and Burke kicked all his possible goals, Widnes would have been well into the twenties. However, the score was academic and will be interesting to the first time in a trophy-glutted five years.

It was ample revenge for defeat at the hands of Bradford Northern in the John Player Trophy final, and for second place in the championship, and was obtained by a brilliant display of all-round rugby after Northern had shot into a five point lead.

Indeed, the try made by Aspey, the man of the match, for the fleet-footed young winger, Bentley, who motors as well as the car, was one of the finest of the season. He was in the line later in the game by a move which covered 90 yards from behind the Widnes line and ended by a finger-pointed kick-on. Aspey, who was in the line later in the game by a move which covered 90 yards from behind the Widnes line and ended by a finger-pointed kick-on.

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As it was, some untidily capped, some helmeted all sorts of problems. Martin, and sometimes Squire, could be exempted from this. But Beattie, at the front, was a disaster. At the front, was a disaster. At the front, was a disaster.

Natal owed much to their back line. With West as excellent scrum half, and Cocks at full back, often involved in ambitious attempts to run the line. The Lions, however, looked sounder in defence than in their first two matches. In the first half they had an early lead with a dropped goal by Siemen and the first of Campbell's penalties.

With the 40,000 capacity crowd on their feet roaring, the atmosphere became electric. But it was the Lions who remained. From a short line-out by Martin, Campbell ran past two men and took the ball properly. Only four minutes remained when Natal took the length of the field, and a line-out near the line, and Mortagasse drove through to score. Brown converted.

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They reverse the Twickenham habit of pre-match pictures at King's Park here and hold bar-becues in the car parks after the game. It was an impressive sight to see hundreds of open fires and smoke rising from sizzling steaks in the early evening darkness.

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Racing

Nureyev's Derby participation out
of the question, Boutin admitsFrom Michael Phillips
Paris, May 18

Horses are like wine: some come with a bouquet, some with a badger. Nureyev, the French-trained three-year-old, was a leading contender for the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe today as we discussed the season's three-year-olds in general before the Derby began.

And after the Prix de l'Arc had been won by Belgo, a 16.1 outsider, his words had a prophetic ring about them. I was left with the inescapable feeling that in years to come historians will damn this lot as a thoroughly bad vintage.

With the obvious exception of Nureyev there does not seem to be a decent three-year-old around in France, England or Ireland for that matter. Sadly fate has decreed that we will be denied seeing Nureyev in action again for some while.

As a pointer to our Derby this was a non-event because it shed little or no light on what is at stake. Neither of the first two will come to Epsom, their trainer preferring to run both again nearer home at Chantilly in the Prix de l'Arc.

Nice Havrais is clearly not so good as he was. But it was the Lions who remained. From a short line-out by Martin, Campbell ran past two men and took the ball properly. Only four minutes remained when Natal took the length of the field, and a line-out near the line, and Mortagasse drove through to score. Brown converted.

They reverse the Twickenham habit of pre-match pictures at King's Park here and hold bar-becues in the car parks after the game. It was an impressive sight to see hundreds of open fires and smoke rising from sizzling steaks in the early evening darkness.

There was no time for a Fox bout of cockadoodling. The Widnes victory was even more emphatic than the score indicated. Had the passing been held and Burke kicked all his possible goals, Widnes would have been well into the twenties. However, the score was academic and will be interesting to the first time in a trophy-glutted five years.

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François Boutin: no consolation for Nureyev at Longchamp.

Pharby, Youth and Green Dancer, some of the recent winners of the mammoth prize, not to mention the legendary Sea Bird. A week earlier Belgo could finish only fourth in the Prix Hocquet and he became a definite runner for today's race at the last minute.

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So with the Derby picture looking more confused than ever the rest of the week, can I tell you that I am now down to 7-1 with Nureyev. Charles St. George who owns the new favourite, Gintrell, was at Longchamp today to monitor things and he could scarcely conceal his smile as he watched the events unfold.

On Thursday, he will be in Kempton Park to see Gintrell ring about them. I was left with the inescapable feeling that in years to come historians will damn this lot as a thoroughly bad vintage.

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Threats to
life of
winning US
jockey

Baltimore, May 18.—Threats against the life of the jockey, Angel Cordero, were reported today after his hotly disputed victory in the Preakness Stakes, the second event in the American Triple Crown. Police here and in New York said they had received anonymous telephone calls saying a bomb would be placed in Cordero's car. Telephone calls were also received at the Puerto Rican jockey's New York home threatening his life.

Around the country, thousands of outraged television viewers bombarded newspapers and television stations with phone calls protesting against the stewards' decision to let Cordero's victory stand. The future was caused by the way Cordero's (2-1) won the race by two lengths yesterday on the California colt after fighting off a strong challenge from the 3-1 favourite, Genuine Risk, the filly which won the Kentucky Derby.

Film replays showed Cordero looking over his shoulder as Genuine Risk was making a strong run at Cordero around the final bend. As the filly pulled level with the colt, Cordero seemed to jerk his head back and look at the filly, causing Cordero to rear across the path taken by Genuine Risk.

Genuine Risk's jockey, Jacinto Vasquez, lodged an objection. But the stewards upheld the result after studying film of the incident. In third place, a length behind, was another colt who did not run in the Derby, the 11-10 favourite, Genuine Risk, the filly which won the Kentucky Derby.

This was Cordero's third victory in an important race this year. Earlier triumphs came in the Hollywood Derby and the Santa Anita Derby. However, his previous wins of \$153,000 raised his total earnings to \$338,000.

The colt was fast and the winning time was 1 min 54.1 sec, one-fifth of a second off the track record set by Cannonero II in 1970. Jacinto Vasquez, who ran third in the Derby, was fourth today.

Vasquez reacted bitterly after the stewards disallowed his objection. "I thought this was a race and not a rodeo," he said. Referring to the Preakness record of never having had an objection sustained against the winner, he declared: "It is no different from the Kentucky Derby. I want the purse is. He took the heart out of my filly when he brushed me."

The trainer, Dick Husb, said last night that both Husb and Vasquez had run in the Preakness. Husb said that Vasquez had been made about riding plans. Husb won the Classic Stakes in 1970, but he was in the mouth and won another Group III event, the Chester Vase, earlier this month.

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Nikoli does his best to
revive Prendergast

By Michael Seely

I must say those Irishmen know their horses. Driving to the Curragh on Saturday with a companion whose idea of soaking up the local atmosphere consisted of snatching a few cigarettes from the stalls, we were at our final point of call, on the outskirts of Newbridge when a sleek light grey drabster informed us: "Nikoli's the one. He's a big heavy topped horse but all horses can act on him ground the first time they run on it."

"Barry Hills has just been in," added a large jock and tonic imbiber. "He says that Last Fandanglo will win the Guinness Stakes. And this running is accurate a couple of hours later as the pair flashed past the post together in an enthralling duel in the sun."

Since it is common knowledge that Paddy Prendergast is a very slick man, the words of triumph which greeted the announcement that Nikoli had prevailed, were as much a tribute to one of the most outstanding trainers ever to have graced the Irish turf, as they were a cheer of relief that the heavily backed winner had repelled the onslaught of three English raiders, Kevin Prendergast, the trainer's son, who had supervised Nikoli's preparation with such immaculate detail, was proud as much as unhappy, as in the unsaddling enclosure.

Nikoli's victory was another boost for the bloodstock agencies. Following the performances of the previous two years, the total of 2,000, the win of Nikoli who cost 52,000 guineas as a yearling was an advertisement for money making in the classics. It was the performance of a top class middle distance prospect. Nikoli is by Great Nephew out of a mare by Alcide. For horses bred on these lines to have taken on specialist milers at their own game, to have matched them in the long run, is a rare feat. They are then at the finish could not have been bettered by Grundy, another champion by the same sire at a similar stage of his career. Husb and Vasquez were adamant afterwards that Epsom and firm ground would not be to the liking of Lord Iveagh's three-year-old. In a year like this, however, they may well change their minds. Reg Griffin put it in a nutshell on the return flight. Good horses have to be bred to win. Good horses have to be bred to win. Good horses have to be bred to win.

STATE OF GOING (official): Frankfurter, 1st; 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211st, 212th, 213th, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd, 263rd, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272nd, 273rd, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282nd, 283rd, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292nd, 293rd, 294th, 295th, 296th, 297th, 298th, 299th, 300th, 301st, 302nd, 303rd, 304th, 305th, 306th, 307th, 308th, 309th, 310th, 311st, 312th, 313th, 314th, 315th, 316th, 317th, 318th, 319th, 320th, 321st, 322nd, 323rd, 324th, 325th, 326th, 327th, 328th, 329th, 330th, 331st, 332nd, 333rd, 334th, 335th, 336th, 337th, 338th, 339th, 340th, 341st, 342nd, 343rd, 344th, 345th, 346th, 347th, 348th, 349th, 350th, 351st, 352nd, 353rd, 354th, 355th, 356th, 357th, 358th, 359th, 360th, 361st, 362nd, 363rd, 364th, 365th, 366th, 367th, 368th, 369th, 370th, 371st, 372nd, 373rd, 374th, 375th, 376th, 377th, 378th, 379th, 380th, 381st, 382nd, 383rd, 384th, 385th, 386th, 387th, 388th, 389th, 390th, 391st, 392nd, 393rd, 394th, 395th, 396th, 397th, 398th, 399th, 400th, 401st, 402nd, 403rd, 404th, 405th, 406th, 407th, 408th, 409th, 410th, 411st, 412th, 413th, 414th, 415th, 416th, 417th, 418th, 419th, 420th, 421st, 422nd, 423rd, 424th, 425th, 426th, 427th, 428th, 429th, 430th, 431st, 432nd, 433rd, 434th, 435th, 436th, 437th, 438th, 439th, 440th, 441st, 442nd, 443rd, 444th, 445th, 446th, 447th, 448th, 449th, 450th, 451st, 452nd, 453rd, 454th, 455th, 456th, 457th, 458th, 459th, 460th, 461st, 462nd, 463rd, 464th, 465th, 466th, 467th, 468th, 469th, 470th, 471st, 472nd, 473rd, 474th, 475th, 476th, 477th, 478th, 479th, 480th, 481st, 482nd, 483rd, 484th, 485th, 486th, 487th, 488th, 489th, 490th, 491st, 492nd, 493rd, 494th, 495th, 496th, 497th, 498th, 499th, 500th, 501st, 502nd, 503rd, 504th, 505th, 506th, 507th, 508th, 509th, 510th, 511st, 512th, 513th, 514th, 515th, 516th, 517th, 518th, 519th, 520th, 521st, 522nd, 523rd, 524th, 525th, 526th, 527th, 528th, 529th, 530th, 531st, 532nd, 533rd, 534th, 535th, 536th, 537th, 538th, 539th, 540th, 541st, 542nd, 543rd, 544th, 545th, 546th, 547th, 548th, 549th, 550th, 551st, 552nd, 553rd, 554th, 555th, 556th, 557th, 558th, 559th, 560th, 561st, 562nd, 563rd, 564th, 565th, 566th, 567th, 568th, 569th, 570th, 571st, 572nd, 573rd, 574th, 575th, 576th, 577th, 578th, 579th, 580th, 581st, 582nd, 583rd, 584th, 585th, 586th, 587th, 588th, 589th, 590th, 591st, 592nd, 593rd, 594th, 595th, 596th, 597th, 598th, 599th, 600th, 601st, 602nd, 603rd, 604th, 605th, 606th, 607th, 608th, 609th, 610th, 611st, 612th, 613th, 614th, 615th, 616th, 617th, 618th, 619th, 620th, 621st, 622nd, 623rd, 624th, 625th, 626th, 627th, 628th, 629th, 630th, 631st, 632nd, 633rd, 634th, 635th, 636th, 637th, 638th, 639th, 640th, 641st, 642nd, 643rd, 644th, 645th, 646th, 647th, 648th, 649th, 650th, 651st, 652nd, 653rd, 654th, 655th, 656th, 657th, 658th, 659th, 660th, 661st, 662nd, 663rd, 664th, 665th, 666th, 667th, 668th, 669th, 670th, 671st, 672nd, 673

A Times Profile

Harry Debelius

Judy Hillman

as Sec/PA ID partner of and
but friendly professional friend
Radcliffe Personnel Mgr., 4
0526.

Tim Congden on the effects of monetary policy on public and private industries

Eric Heffer

The sheer injustice at the heart of the battle to beat inflation

Opponents of the Government's monetary policy have recently been making fun of the "long and variable lags" which Professor Milton Friedman has said exist between changes in the rate of money supply growth and changes in inflation. They ask "how long?" and "how variable?"

There is a simple reply in the form of a counter-question: "Will inflation be higher or lower in 1982 than in 1980?" Every forecasting body in this country believes it will be lower and, since no incomes policy is in force, the only explanation must be monetary restraint. Control over the money supply will lead to lower inflation.

But the critics have a point. Inflation has risen to levels much higher than those indicated by previous money supply movements, while in the early stages of the policy it is output and employment, not prices, which are falling. The process of adjustment is turning out to be particularly troublesome.

Many of the problems arise because monetary policy has different effects on different parts of the economy. The containment of monetary growth in 1979 required very high interest rates and these, in conjunction with the balance-of-payments benefits of North Sea oil, led to a large sterling appreciation. Since about half of manufacturing production is exported, the impact on manufacturing industry has been unwelcome and profound.

Some evidence is given in the table. It shows that the price of manufactured exports rose by 9.6 per cent in the year to February, 1980, compared with the two principal inflation yardsticks—the retail and

EXTERNAL INFLATION INDICATORS							
		Effective exchange rate		Export unit value indices:		Total—manufactures, including services	
		Index no.	% increase on year	Index no.	% increase on year	Index no.	% increase on year
1978	1st	65.4	149.5	10.3	151	11.0	13.8
	2nd	61.5	153.6	8.9	155	9.9	11.1
	3rd	62.4	157.6	9.1	160	10.3	10.7
	4th	62.7	161.8	10.4	164	11.6	11.1
1979	1st	64.0	166.6	11.4	168	11.3	10.2
	2nd	67.4	169.7	10.5	169	9.0	8.1
	3rd	71.0	173.6	10.2	173	8.1	6.7
	4th	68.8	179.7	11.1	179	9.2	5.3
Average of Dec to Feb		71.3	185.0	12.3	185	10.0	6.3
Feb		72.8	188.0	12.3	185.3	9.6	5.4

Source: Department of Trade

wholesale price indices—both went up by more than 18 per cent.

More significantly still, the price of finished manufactured exports (which excludes semi-finished categories, such as chemicals, affected by oil prices) increased by only 5.4 per cent. This measure of United Kingdom-originated inflation has been falling steadily for two years.

Two markets

The domestic market and the world market are not distinct; British and foreign companies can sell the same products in either one or the other; and both the prices charged in the two markets and the rate at which they are increased must eventually be the same. The relationship between wholesale prices and manufactured export

prices has, in fact, been very close over many years.

It follows that, if a tough monetary policy results in continued firmness in the exchange rate, the domestic inflation measures must return to the single-figure rates from which the external measures have recently deviated since 1978. Moreover, in some industries this reasoning has already been validated. Anyone who is sceptical about monetary policy and market forces should try to explain the price cuts on British Leyland cars and the 5 to 10 per cent wage award accepted by the workers who make them.

But in all this there is something inequitable and unjust. It is industries vulnerable to foreign competition which are taking the strain of the Government's anti-inflation policy. They are mostly in the private

sector; they are, to adopt the fashionable (if spurious) distinction, "productive" rather than "unproductive"; and they are precisely those areas of the economy where the spirit of free enterprise is supposed to be nurtured and promoted.

At the same time many economic activities which cater for the home market are having an easy time. Banking, which unlike any other business benefits from high interest rates, is the classic example in the private sector. Not surprisingly, bank unions are pressing for pay increases this year of more than 20 per cent as they know there is a windfall element in the clearing banks' massive profits.

But the industries with the greatest immunity to high interest rates and a strong pound are those not only domestic market-orientated, but also

in the public sector. Money supply control acts as a discipline on private sector companies because they face risks and must maintain a cushion of liquidity (in the form of bank deposits) as a protection. If there is less liquidity in the economy, they know their difficulty in selling their output must be cautious in the wage increases they grant.

By contrast, nationalized industries can never go bankrupt, while other public sector employees—in the civil service and local government, for example—do not have to justify their pay levels by any commercial criterion. For them the fact that the money supply has been growing at an annual rate of 9 per cent in the last six months and the exchange rate has appreciated by more than 10 per cent in the last year is quite incidental. Jobs in the public sector are not jeopardized by monetary restraint or a strong pound.

In the private sector, then, prices and pay are determined by market forces; they do respond, if indirectly and after a delay, to monetary policy. In the public sector, pay is decided by a crude bargaining struggle or, when that fails, by arbitration. To judge from the recent reports of the Clegg Commission, market considerations play only a limited role in the arbitration procedure.

The catchword

Despite this sharp antithesis, private and public sector pay settlements are not agreed in isolation from each other. If there is a 20 per cent increase for engineers with British Rail or the CBE, it is difficult for private sector companies employing engineers on similar work not to offer at least 15 per cent, even if their profit and

loss accounts tell them they cannot afford five per cent. "Realism", which seems to have become the catchword for recognizing market constraints on pay, is harder to accept when so many workers are insulated from such constraints by their public sector status.

It is natural to ask what should be done. One radical, and not immediately practicable, solution would be wholesale denationalization. Although the natural monopoly industries such as gas and electricity would still have to serve only the home market, they would have to worry about how much money they had in the bank. For that reason monetary policy would be more effective and quicker-acting in operation and also less painful in impact.

The alternative is a confidence trick on public sector workers to persuade them to be less greedy. This confidence trick is called an "incomes policy" and, in the final four years of the last Labour government, Messrs Callaghan and Healey became skilful at its techniques. They included flattery, the self-importance of union leaders, putting about mendacious inflation forecasts and offering a tax cut-pay norm "trade-off" to bribe the British public with its own money. The whole exercise came to an unhappy end in the 1975 winter of discontent.

How does this relate to Professor Friedman and his lags? The answer is that the large size of the public sector in Britain will slow down the adjustment of inflation to moderate money supply growth and increase the private sector's anguish during the process. Professor Clegg has made sure, not of course by design, that Professor Friedman's lags will be longer and more unwelcome than they otherwise would have been.

one political party has unchallenged dominance. Not only are such authorities at particular risk because of the absence of an effective opposition which can scrutinize their decisions, but investigations and the making of complaints in such areas may also be inhibited by the feeling that there is no way round the party machine.

Broadly, the electoral system benefits the Conservatives in rural areas and Labour in the cities. It thus exaggerates, instead of mitigating, social and geographical divisions in Britain. It makes Britain appear a more divided country than it is, because it deprives the Labour minority in rural areas and the Conservative minority in the cities of an effective political voice.

Moreover, the electoral system stands in the way of effective cooperation between central government and local authorities by exaggerating the swing against the government of the day. It becomes more difficult for the Conservatives to carry out their declared policy of retrenchment in public spending; while Labour when in office similarly finds its social policies frustrated by Conservative councils.

Yet without cooperation and compromise between the centre and localities, how can there be genuine progress in areas such as education, housing and the social services? No good democratic society can object to central government if it cannot respond with the voters' wishes, but there is no clear evidence that it does. Should the electorate not be allowed, through referendum, to decide how it wishes its local council to be chosen?

Vernon Bogdanor
The author is a Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford.

Getting ready for some real action

The calling of the TUC's day of action produced a remarkable mixture of hysteria and derision from Government ministers, Tory MPs and the media. Some argued that it was the prelude to the end of democracy in Britain, while others thought it ridiculous and of no account.

What it turned out to be, as trade union leaders had hoped, was a day of protest, involving vital sections of workers, which certainly cannot be brushed aside as being of no consequence.

It has been said that millions of trade unionists went to work. But it can equally be pointed out that many thousands of miners, dockers and railway workers stayed at home, and the Government should take heed of that.

Looking back into Labour history, it seems to me that a parallel to the TUC's day of action was the Chartist demonstration at Kennington Common in London in the 1840s. At that time also, the Establishment conjured up a picture of revolutionary war, when all that the Chartists did was to organize petitions calling for the right of working people to vote.

At no time have the TUC attacked British democratic institutions. As *The Guardian* said last Wednesday, the TUC is not a red dragon. In fact, they are a group of very conventionally minded people who have never called political strikes, as is the accepted norm in France and Italy.

Despite Lord Hailsham's statement in the Lords last Wednesday, and before the Government get too smug about the situation, they should consider a number of very relevant facts. The British people do not believe in the ballot box as the way to settle political issues. They do show their discontent with governments during periods between general elections, by elections and local elections, and recently they have shown their hostility to the Government in both.

At Southend, in what was a very safe Tory seat, the Tory candidate only just scraped home, and despite the contrary impressions given by Tory Central Office, Labour did extremely well in the local elections, winning decisive control in a number of important cities, becoming the majority party in others and gaining control of the Association of Municipal Authorities.

It has to be admitted, however, that at the moment there is some confusion in trade union and Labour ranks as to the best way forward. This is because Government policy, although basically anti-trade union, thereby uniting the union movement against it. It has nevertheless been devised to create suspicion and divisions among trade unionists. Even the Employment Bill contained one proposal that did not distinguish between some trade union leaders.

The last Budget was also cleverly designed to be divisive, setting sections of the people against each other. For example, if one is working, one does not suffer too much unless in a very low-paid job, but if unemployed, one suffers the full brunt of Government policy. Thus we have a recipe for division between the employed and unemployed, recalling vivid memories of the 1930s. It is also clear that the impact of Government cuts has not yet been fully felt and only a few groups of people are at the moment affected.

The present high level of unemployment must inevitably colour the views of those in employment who have a real fear of unemployment, and the fear has always been there, working people, through their trade unions, fight much better to improve wages and conditions during a period of full employment. It is only out of sheer desperation that they act during times of objectivity, and they are not in that situation today.

Unemployment is divisive and has often been used, as it is being used today, as a weapon against trade unionists. That is the only explanation for the recent of response to calls for action in certain industries.

The history of the I movement is one of political and industrial struggle. Sometimes the two co-exist usually the emphasis is on the other. Because of economic situation, I think that we are moving in a period of intense political struggle. That is not a bad thing, but it should be a struggle to improve the conditions by economic struggle, but I am convinced that there should be a creation by the Labour trade union movement political action in the next three years.

Political mobilization: the TUC Government has taken a stage further: Labour Party, special election on May 31. The political objectives are in the statement issued: party's national executive meeting to be presented conference.

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Why the local election system makes us appear more divided

'Broadly, the electoral system benefits the Conservatives in rural areas and Labour in the cities. It thus exaggerates, instead of mitigating, social and geographical divisions in Britain'

How representative is local government in Britain today? On May 1 voters went to the polls to elect members to the 36 metropolitan districts, in nearly a third of the non-metropolitan districts and in the 53 Scottish districts. The results of these elections have been scrutinized for what they can tell us about the popularity of Mrs Thatcher's government after a year in office, but it is at least as important to ask whether the newly elected authorities accurately reflect voters' wishes.

There is in fact a clearer case for requiring local authorities to be representative than for seeking to reform the electoral system at national level. For in national elections distortions in representation are accepted by time as part of the price that has to be paid for "strong" government, defined as a government with an absolute majority of seats in the Commons; whereas in local government, there is no Cabinet system or separate executive, but it is the council as a whole which is constitutionally supposed to make the key decisions, even though delegating much of its work to committees. Yet local government, whose constitutional structure seems to invite co-operation, suffers even more from the destabilizing effects of the electoral system than does Westminster.

Clean sweep

Three main types of distortion can be found in local elections conducted by the first-past-the-post system. The first is the clean sweep whereby one party gains almost all the seats on a council without its vote approaching anywhere near 100 per cent.

In Barnsley, for instance, Labour this year won 20 of the 22 vacant seats, although supported by just over three in five of the voters; and, the turnout being well under a half of the eligible voters, Labour's clean sweep was accomplished by no more than 22 per cent of the eligible electorate.

Where, as in Barnsley, elections are staggered with only one-third of the council up for election each year, a disproportionate result one year may be counterbalanced by a disproportionate one in the opposite direction the year after. In Eastwood in Strathclyde region, however, the whole council was chosen in one election, and the result was as follows:

	Votes	% of votes	Seats
Conservative	1,308	45.6	10
Labour	1,174	39.0	8
Liberal	1,174	39.0	8
Independent	1,174	39.0	8

Slightly under half of the 12 councillors, while 25.4 per cent of the voters were entirely unrepresented by candidates of their choice.

Similarly in the county council elections in Oxfordshire in 1977, the opposition was almost

totally deprived of representation. The Conservatives managed to secure 57 of the 63 contested seats on less than 60 per cent of the vote; Labour with one quarter of the vote secured only three seats. In Gloucestershire in 1977, the Conservatives with 47 per cent of the vote won 35 of the 50 contested seats, while Labour with 17 per cent of the vote had to be contented with only two.

Flagrant example

The second type of distortion is gross under-representation of third parties, as illustrated by the example of Eastwood above. But the most flagrant example this year was in Stockport, where the Liberals with 23 per cent of the vote secured only one out of 23 seats, while Labour with 31 per cent of the vote took 10 seats.

An example neatly combining both types of distortion—the clean sweep, and under-representation of third parties—is Glasgow, where the result was as follows:

	% of votes	Seats
Labour	52.32	13
Conservative	22.50	5
Liberal	6.04	1

The third type of distortion is where the winner loses. In Kyle and Carrick, Labour gained control of the council although the Conservatives secured more votes.

	Votes	% of votes	Seats
Conservative	19,746	48.0	12
Labour	17,149	42.0	13
Liberal	4,297	10.5	0

In 1978 there were no less than 10 of the 36 metropolitan districts, including Birmingham, Liverpool and Sunderland, where the winner in terms of votes was the loser in terms of seats.

It is clear, then, that the first-past-the-post system cannot offer electors any assurance that their opinions will be reflected in the composition of their local council. This might not perhaps be of too much consequence if it led to good government at local level. In fact all too often the result is bad and unresponsive government; and indeed many of the inadequacies of local government can be traced back to the method by which councillors are elected.

Where the clean sweep is operating, and a local council comes to be entirely dominated by one party, it is easy for that

party to assume an arrogant attitude towards its rivals, and to prevent them from playing any part in the council's policy-making procedures. In South-west London, for example, where Labour secured 56 out of 64 seats on 58 per cent of the vote in 1978, the council planned last year a new set of council buildings costing initially £70 million. The Conservatives, although representing 36 per cent of the voters, were unrepresented on the committee which discussed these plans, and those in the majority party who protested were threatened with withdrawal of the whip, and, as a last resort, expulsion from the party. Such attitudes are hardly possible in a local authority where a healthy opposition is strongly represented on key committees.

Particular risk

Moreover, it is the clean sweep which makes corruption possible. The Salmon Committee on Standards of Conduct in Public Life noticed that

"The local authorities most vulnerable to corruption have tended to be those in which



excision, and that if I were going to have the operation I should prefer it in hospital rather than in his consulting room.

We fixed a date a couple of weeks into the future. "Stay at home in the morning," said his secretary. "The hospital will telephone to tell you when you will be admitted."

New York Hospital in fact telephoned the day before, for my particulars. "Be sure to take your insurance card,"

said the woman. "Do not take much money or any valuables. And do you want a telephone in the room?" I replied that for the single night's confinement which I anticipated, a phone would not be necessary.

Next morning the admissions office phoned to tell me to report at half past one. "Do not bring any valuables. And will you be wanting a phone in the room?" Still no.

After I sat for a while in a waiting room my insurance card was examined and I was asked for a third time about the telephone. Having cleared that initial hurdle I was passed gradually from one waiting room to another, moving closer to the core of the facility, where I was to be given an electrocardiograph test and a chest X-ray. I noticed that all sections of the hospital through which I passed were named after a wealthy benefactor.

I went smoothly except for a small problem with the X-ray, where I had to go back for a second try. "You are bigger than the film," the radiologist explained.

New York Hospital is where the Shah was confined during his ill-starred stay in America, but I do not think he was in the section to which I was assigned.

Of the ward's four beds, two were already occupied, one by a man almost buried in gifts and get-well cards and the other by an older man sleeping heavily, plastic pipes connected to many parts of his body.

Despite everything, there was a phone by the bed. Moreover, on a swivel above it was a miniature colour television with a personal asphorone. Most channels were showing afternoon soap operas concerning the complex personal problems of doctors and nurses, beside which my lump seemed laughably insignificant.

It was not my medical but my financial condition which most concerned the ward sister who welcomed me. Learning that I had \$50 about my person she whisked it away, along with my credit cards. I doubted whether the Shah had the same problem.

Two lively young women were the next visitors. "Hi," said one. "I'm Karen and this is Lynn. We're your evening nurses."

They moved to the bed of the sleeping older man. "Hi Mr Dawson" (I have changed the names), said Lynn. "Snooze Dawson. If you sleep with your mouth open you'll catch flies in it." They giggled. It was not

the dialogue I heard in the hospital soap operas.

Next came a set of six doctors, all in gleaming white coats, holding the fixture that for the next day's surgery. "Mr Leagomen," said one, "memorise about ten o'clock."

"Noon," said another. "Late morning," said a third. Medicine is an inexact science.

Lynn handed out a printed list of what to expect in surgery. "Expect to be anxious the night before," it read, and she wondered whether I wanted a sleeping pill. I pointed out that ex-President Nixon was due to be interviewed on television for an hour at 10 pm so it would not be necessary. Ten minutes after the interview began I was duly asleep.

Early next morning a nurse came to inject me with valium and other relaxants. They made me chatty rather than drowsy. I read the whole editorial page of the *New York Times* and still did not feel tired.

A man came to wheel me to the 10th-floor operating theatre. "Expect the operating room nurses to introduce themselves to you," Lynn's guidelines had said, and they did.

"I'm new here," said one. I felt I did not want to know that, but then another, more

motherly, arrived, tramp-fluttered because she had forgotten to put on her identification tag. Someone brought me there," she

NEI

Annual Results - 1979

"The Group made a good start in the current year . . . and faces the future with confidence."

The Chairman, Mr. Duncan McDonald, CBE, states: 1979 was a difficult year. However we have maintained satisfactory liquidity without curtailing capital investment and have a strong balance sheet. The resilience shown by many of our trading units in adapting to changing markets is encouraging.

We made a good start in the current year and substantial orders are expected from the nuclear power station programme which has been recently confirmed by the Government.

The Group remains soundly based and faces the future with confidence.

	1979	1978
Turnover	£453m	£451m
Profit before taxation	£18.130m	£30.464m
Profit attributable to NEI Shareholders (after taxation & extraordinary items)	£7.927m	£22.740m
Earnings per ordinary share (excluding extraordinary items)	5.85p	14.82p
Dividend per ordinary share	3.75p	3.75p

The dividends and earnings per share have been adjusted to reflect the capitalisation issue in July 1979.

The Annual General Meeting will be held on Wednesday 11th June at 12 noon at the Royal Station Hotel, Newcastle upon Tyne. Copies of the Report are available from the Company Secretary, Northern Engineering Industries Ltd., NEI House, Regent Centre, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE3 3SB.

Northern Engineering Industries Ltd

NEI Bruce Peebles Ltd • NEI Clarke Chapman Cranes Ltd • NEI Clarke Chapman Engineering Ltd • NEI Clarke Chapman Power Engineering Ltd
NEI Electronics Ltd • NEI International Combustion Ltd • NEI John Thompson Ltd • NEI Pegasus Ltd • NEI Rayrolle Ltd • NEI Thompson Coulson Ltd
NEI International Ltd • NEI Overseas Ltd • NEI Projects Ltd

UK official trade mission to visit Zimbabwe

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

Mr Cecil Parkinson, Minister of Trade, leaves for Zimbabwe tomorrow at the head of a trade mission which will make the first government attempt to revive business links which were worth some £500m a year before Rhodesia's UDI.

Trade since has dwindled to just a few million pounds a year, but Department of Trade studies indicate that Anglo-Zimbabwe trade, although it cannot be expected to revive to pre-UDI proportions, could grow to the point where Zimbabwe is Britain's third largest partner in Africa after Nigeria and South Africa.

Immediate opportunities for United Kingdom companies appear to lie in the refurbishing programme for industrial equipment and in mining, agriculture and public sector development.

Zimbabwe's increases in exports to Britain are expected to come largely from minerals and tobacco.

Recent British exports to Zimbabwe have been mainly textile machinery, transport equipment and some other

manufacturing machinery. Imports to Britain have included tea, iron and steel and a few manufactured articles.

Mr Parkinson's discussions during the rest of the week in Salisbury and Bulawayo, when he expects to meet a number of senior Zimbabwe ministers, will be aimed particularly at assessing how far problems over foreign currency are likely to force Zimbabwe to keep on its strict import controls.

Britain has already announced a £75m aid programme for the country spread over three years to help with its financial problems.



Mr Cecil Parkinson: hoping for trade revival.

Changes at top in wool secretariat

By David Hewson

Operations of the London-based International Wool Secretariat, which promotes wool on behalf of the world's leading exporters, are to be reorganised by a new streamlined top management structure, Dr Gerald Laxer, the managing director said at the weekend.

The principal aim of the new structure, he said, was to provide a close-knit management base for improving the cost-effectiveness of all the IWS operations.

He claimed it would also result in better co-ordination of operations across international borders in the face of growing competition.

All IWS branches are now the responsibility of Dr John McPhee, the deputy managing director, and West European branches are to be administered as one group.

The West European branch will replace three previous branches, which each had its own area director. Mr Oscar Karsant and Mr Osamu Sekine are to remain as area directors for Eastern Europe and Asia, respectively. Appointments to the positions of area director North America and area director developing countries will be announced soon, Dr Laxer said.

The IWS has branches and offices in more than 30 countries and is financed from wool growers in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Uruguay.

CBI president looks for interest rate and public spending action

Sir John Greenborough, outgoing president of the CBI, is looking for an early fall in interest rates and tougher action on public spending from the Government.

He ends his two-year spell as CBI president this week and says that the next two years, when Sir Raymond Pennock takes over the CBI helm, will be crucial for the British economy.

Despite high inflation, rising unemployment and low output, Sir John still backs Mrs Thatcher's economic policies.

"We will carry on giving the Government a bit of flak from time to time in terms of its tactics, but we are in agreement with its objectives and its strategy."

He said the first target had to be the defeat of inflation, and the CBI supported the Government's fiscal and monetary stance.

"But where we would criticise the Government at the moment is that it has not yet got to grips with the heavy

bureaucratic load of public sector services."

The other target was record interest rates. Control of the money supply seemed successful, and if this control was now consolidated, Sir John said, "then I sincerely hope that the Government will be giving thought to some easing of interest rates."

"We said, right from the beginning, that although we accepted the requirement and the discipline of monetarism we expected that as soon as money supply was under control interest rates should be reduced as quickly as possible."

Small and medium size companies, which could not borrow at such low rates as larger companies, were bearing the brunt of the high cost of credit.

Sir John had hoped to leave the CBI when his presidency ended, but the death last month of Sir John Methven, its director general, persuaded him to stay on as deputy president for the time being.

Sir John argues that wealth must be created before it can be distributed, and better pub-

lic services have to be earned; but he is not against public spending.

"One day, and I hope not too far away, when we use our resources effectively to create wealth, I hope we can have and afford the highest levels of public spending in the world."

"That would be my goal. I would want the best schools, the best roads and the best hospitals."

He has a passionate belief in British manufacturing industry and the need for employers and unions to work together. The phrase "the two sides of industry" is the one most calculated to annoy him.

Despite describing himself as an "eleven plus failed economist", Sir John has made it to the top of British industry. After joining Shell as a "broke student" in 1939, he has headed its operations in Argentina, Brazil, and the Far East.

He was put in charge of what he describes as the biggest de-merger ever, the split up of Shell Mex and BP, and retired from Shell this June after 40 years.

Exports to Hongkong increase 46pc

Hongkong buys more than one-quarter of its luxury cars from Britain—worth about 17m Hongkong dollars (about £1.5m) a year.

Britain is also the largest supplier of heavy vehicles to Hongkong, valued at SHK22.8m last year.

These figures were reported by Mr D. M. March the senior British trade commissioner at the opening of the MD Motors prestige car show in Hongkong.

Mr March said that total British exports to Hongkong increased by 46 per cent to SHK4,300m last year, while

Hongkong's exports to Britain increased by 54.3 per cent.

Car components account for a large share of Britain's export earnings, totalling SHK16,800m compared with SHK3,200m worth of cars and SHK6,500m worth of commercial vehicles.

Industry in the regions

Brickhouse example could bring more work to the Black Country

The Black Country, the heart of the west Midlands industrial conurbation, is a great deal cleaner today than it was before the implementation of the Clean Air Act, but it still earns its living from its traditional industries—the manipulation of metal in every conceivable form.

There are more factories per square mile than in any other part of Britain. With so much industry concentrated into such a relatively small area, and most of its companies using the same basic material, it is not surprising that there should be a great deal of interdependence. Sub-contracting two and three times removed is the name of the game.

But this cosy, family life has its drawbacks. The worst is that when the engineering, drop forging and foundry industries run into troubled times the whole of the Black Country suffers. And that is the position today.

Closures are as yet small in number, but redundancies are increasing. Only five companies have shut permanently in the first quarter of this year at a cost of 150 jobs. But a further 38 are in trouble and have notified the Manpower Services Commission that they are making 1,925 employees redundant.

Wolverhampton, often referred to as the capital of the Black Country, had 10,736 unemployed at the last count. That is an unemployment rate of 7.4 per cent compared with 6.2 for the country.

On Friday GKN Sankey announced plans to close an old established factory in Wolverhampton with the loss of 141 jobs, and a further 139 employees will be made redundant.

at a second plant a few miles away at Bilston.

There are exceptions to this dismal picture, however, and the Brickhouse Dudley group at Tipton, could point the way ahead.

In 1962 two local men, Mr Jack Goodridge, an accountant, and Mr Ralph Godfrey, an entrepreneur with a little money looking for a nice return, bought the old family foundry of Brickhouse, West Bromwich.

With only 35 employees it was one of many small foundries casting manhole covers and gratings for drainage and sewage works.

But with the construction industry struggling to keep pace with demand for new houses, offices, factories and roads, the future for manhole covers and allied products was crying out for mechanized, volume production.

In 1968 Brickhouse merged with a local rival, Dudley and Dowell of Cradley. Overnight the new combine became the biggest producer of manhole covers and gratings in the United Kingdom. Its prospects were promising and it went public almost immediately.

More companies were acquired, but in addition to the growth and automation of its manufacturing capacity Brickhouse Dudley also took another significant step. It began to build up a country-wide network of distribution points, selling not only Brickhouse castings but a wide range of pipes and fittings produced by other people.

By 1975 the group dominated the United Kingdom market. But a position of dominance created problems. Where do you go from there?

That was when Mr Richard

Graves, the chairman, left the company as its first manager. He had no expertise of the foundry or construction industries. But he did have a bit about export from his seven years with R. Royce motors, much of it in building up the American dealer network.

More recently as chief executive in the United Kingdom Jensen Motors, he had administered a company which primarily export orientated.

But how do you ship huge chunks of cast iron over distances and still make acceptable profits? You take their markets where demand is being and where there is no indigenous production.

For Mr Graves that meant the Middle East, and in particular the Gulf States and Saudi Arabia where the biggest construction boom ever was getting under way.

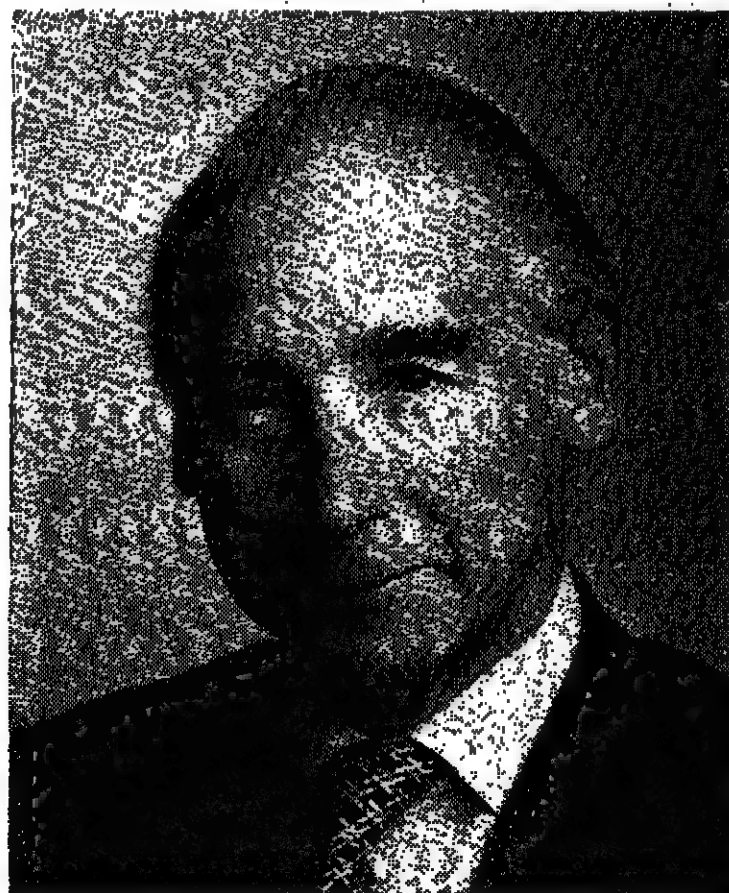
From £680,000 in 1975 Brickhouse's export turnover has reached over £5m a year, accounts for nearly 20 per cent of its business. It is hardly surprising that an export group of that impressive dimension has just won the Queen's Award for Industry.

But Brickhouse is also turning to new fields. Graves said: "Finding new markets for our products is becoming more and more difficult, we now have something else to sell—our expertise in manufacturing foundry and allied products overseas markets."

That could be the way ahead for many of the Black Country neighbours who have shied away from exports because of the expense and time involved in pioneering overseas markets.

Clifford W.

Freedom-with Publicity.



On 23rd February 1870, the following words were spoken in the House of Commons during a debate on the regulation and control of the then emerging British insurance industry: "Perfect freedom and perfect publicity ought to be the motto of a legislator in such matters."

And it is on this principle of minimal interference by the State on the one hand and a spirit of openness by insurers on the other—freedom with publicity—that the UK insurance industry's operations have been based ever since.

But addressing shareholders in his first Annual Statement as Chairman of the General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation Ltd., Mr Gordon R. Simpson sees if not the erosion of this principle a re-definition of its meaning as a result of two factors, both noticeable worldwide. "The first factor" he says, "is

the power of the consumer." He continues:

"The very nature of our business is service. The free market in which we operate dictates the need to provide wide cover and efficient service at a competitive price commensurate with security."

"It is disappointing, therefore, sometimes to hear suggestions that consumers and insurers are on opposite sides of some invisible fence and that there is a conflict of interest between them. We have never suggested that insurance is a simple matter—this is why we employ skilled staff to take care of the complexities for our customers—but we do still believe that the 'utmost good faith' is the best basis for our business."

"We must strive, therefore, to ensure that a balance exists between the cost of protecting the consumer on the one hand, and the penalty of a restricted, standardised, non-competitive insurance industry on the other. Increased supervision and control can only deaden our whole vitality."

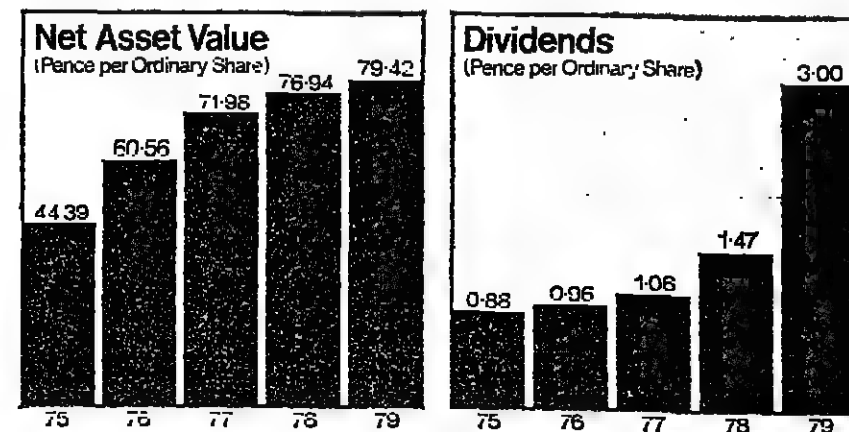
"The second factor changing our traditional principle of freedom with publicity is the influence of legislation where the tendency has been to control this industry in ways which may not always be in the long-term interests of policyholders, staff and shareholders. Some of this legislation is actuated by political ideology which has no practical foundation and thus we believe that we have a duty to make our views known to Governments irrespective of their political complexion."

**General
Accident**

A copy of the Company's Annual Report for 1979, including Mr Simpson's full Statement, can be obtained by writing to The Secretary at General Buildings, Perth, Scotland PH1 5TP.

J.B. Holdings

The Johnston Group of Companies



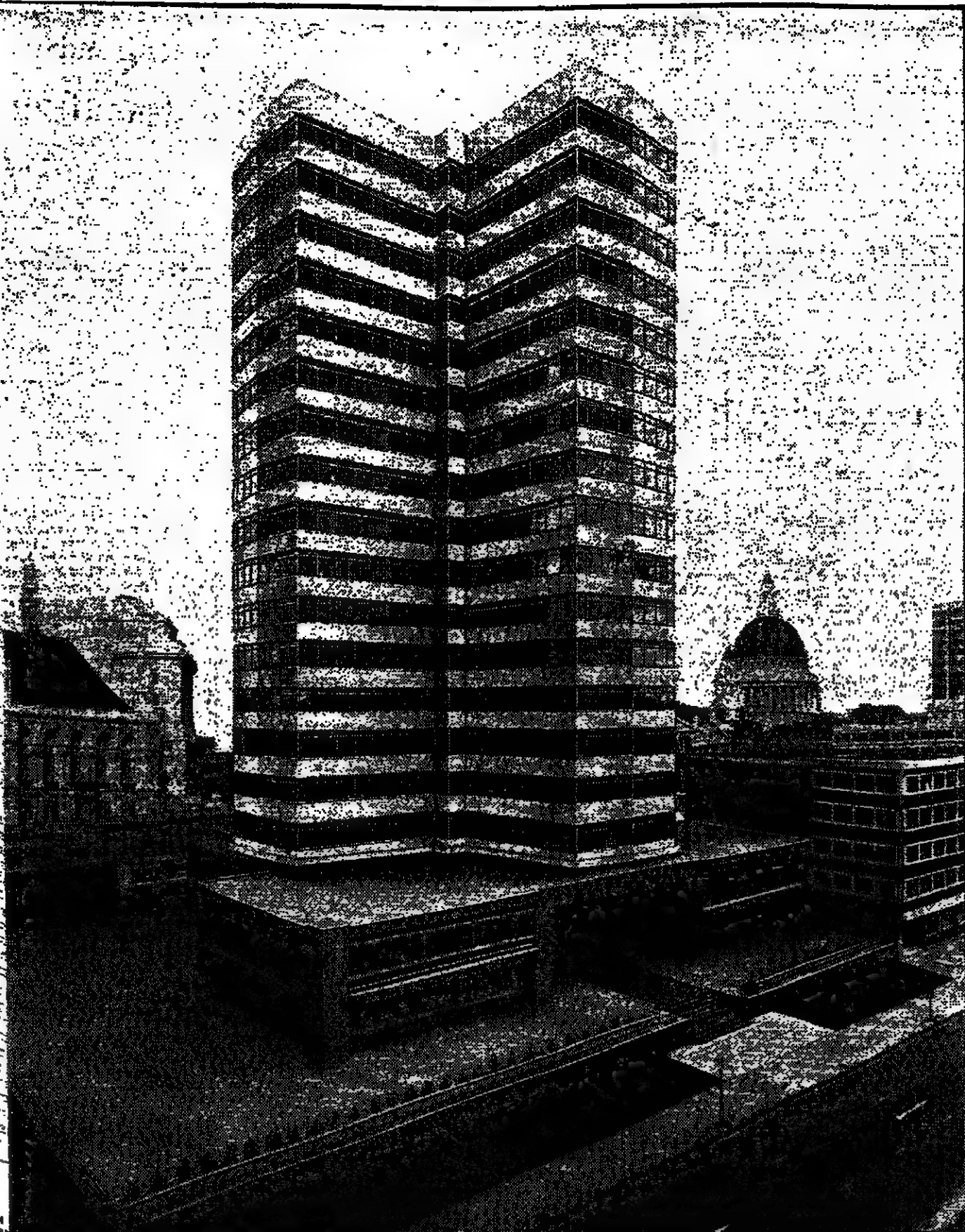
- * Road suction cleaners, hydraulics and garage operators.
- * Civil engineering, industrial building, road maintenance.
- * Roadstone quarries, concrete and g.r.p. pipes.

Copies of the Annual Report and Accounts may be obtained from the Registrar, Midland Bank Limited, Registrar's Department, Courtwood House, Silver Street Head, Sheffield S1 3RD.

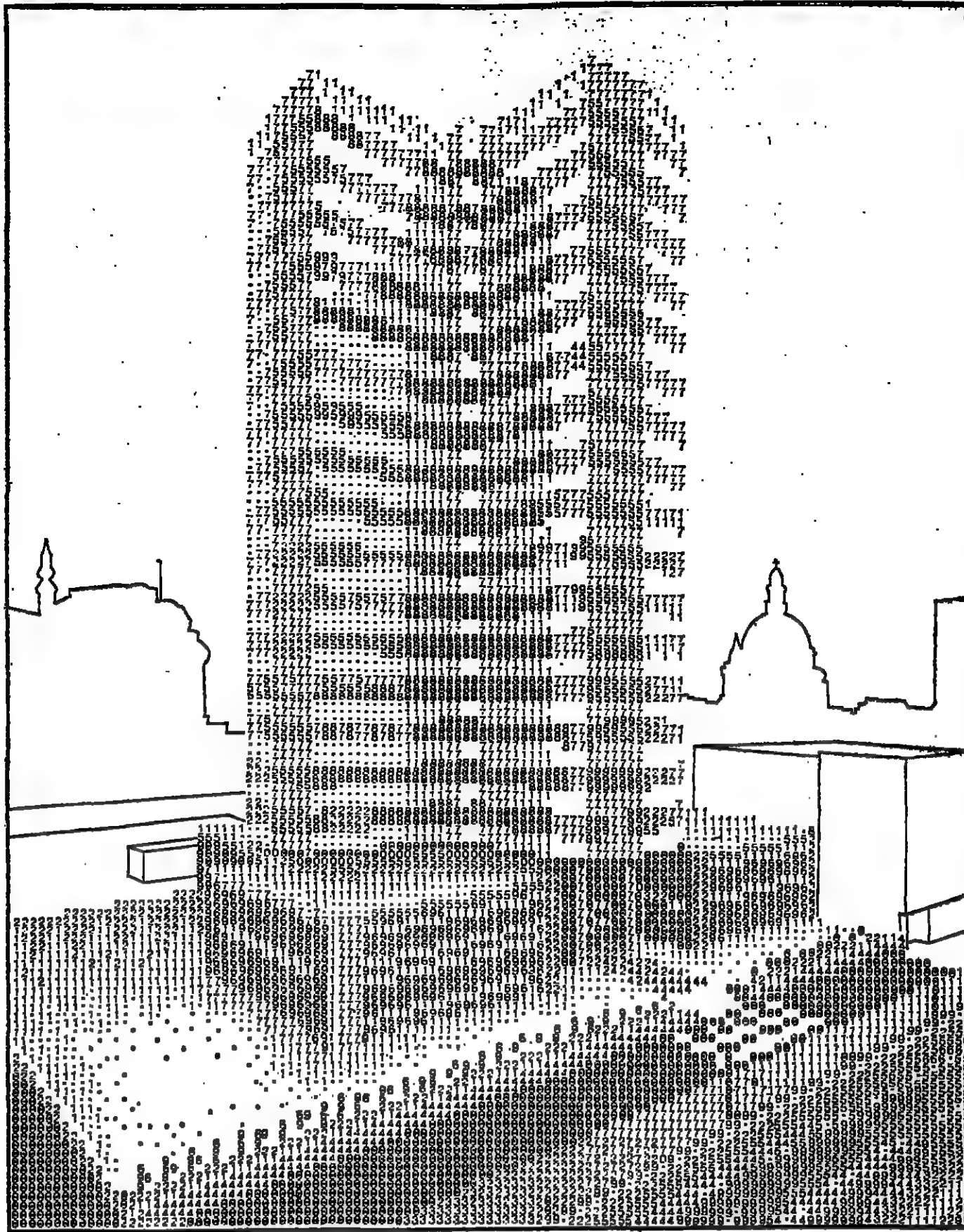
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Future redemption yield 12.1%.



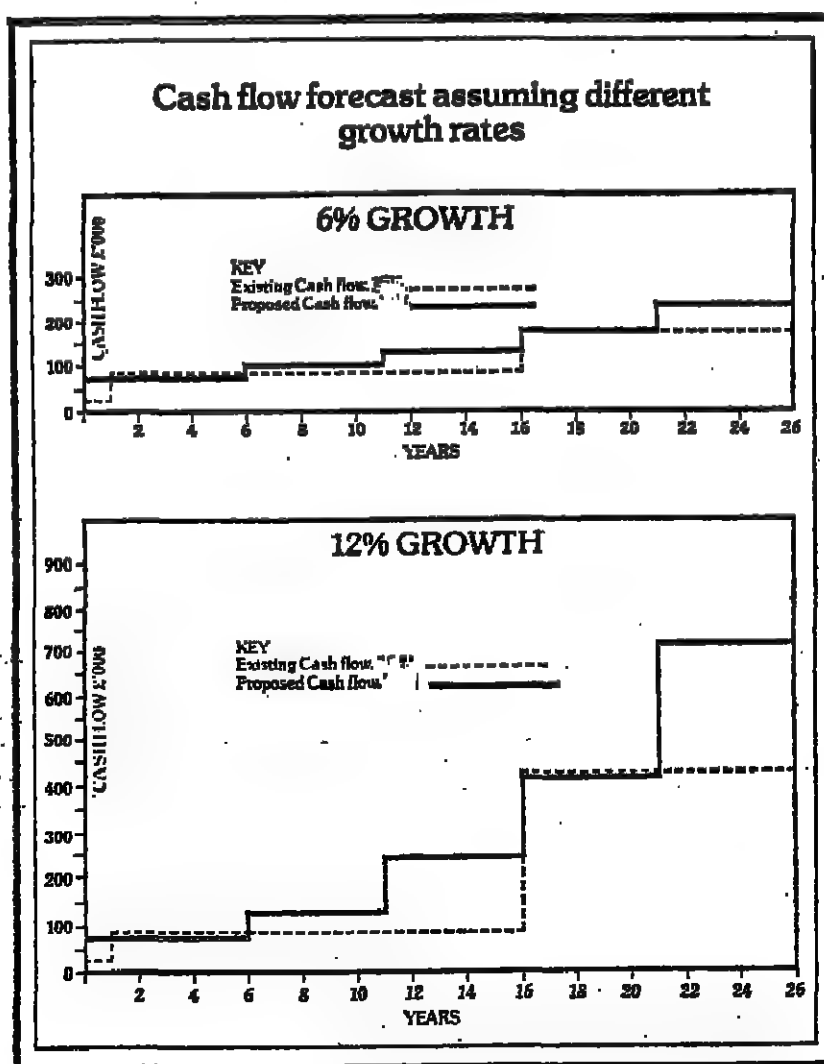
Future redemption yield 14.5%.

How to turn a problem property into a profitable one.

Increasingly, it is being found by the more sophisticated property investors that one of the most fertile grounds for improving a Fund's future performance lies within its existing property portfolio.

Considerable extensions of the conventional "marriage value" techniques have recently been made possible by the establishment of comprehensive methods of analysis and computer modelling techniques.

These computer models can be set up to examine either an individual property or a portfolio, and can enable the portfolio manager to consider the implications of an unlimited number of variables, almost instantly, and with full discounted cash flow calculations in each case. These techniques substantially increase the ability of the portfolio manager to examine alternative courses of action and effect an improvement in overall performance of the existing portfolio.



Our techniques are, of course, particularly appropriate to the more complicated property problems where manually operated systems become too cumbersome to be effective. For example, we are able to examine an intermediary head leasehold interest in a multi-let building with unfavourable rent review provisions, and can quickly portray the implication of renegotiation, and establish the full extent of the "marriage value", both in capital terms and the effect on the long term income potential, assuming a researched future growth rate.

We will be pleased to discuss the techniques that we have developed with you. For more information about our portfolio management services please contact Mike Stephens or Iain Reid at Richard Ellis, 64 Cornhill, London EC3V 3PS. Tel: 01-283 3090.

Richard Ellis
Chartered Surveyors

Peter Hazelhurst

FINANCIAL NEWS

Oakwood Group on its way to market

By Our Financial Staff

Sussex-based electrical construction engineer and builders' merchant Oakwood Group comes to market next month with a placing of 500,000 25p shares.

The shares, which account for 25 per cent of the group's share capital, will be placed mainly with institutional clients of brokers Capel Cure Myers at 83p a share. Of this figure 25 per cent of the shares will be placed with jobbers Wedd Durracher and Bigwood Bishop to be sold to the public.

Oakwood consists of two main operating divisions of which the first Clough Smith, specialises in electrical and civil engineering work while the second, Frank Love, is one of Britain's largest distributors of sanitaryware to builders' merchants and retail outlets.

In the full year to September 30, 1980, the group envisages pre-tax profits of £700,000 and a final dividend of 6.4p gross making a total of 9.28p and yielding 11.2 per cent.

Hammerston Property is confident

Mr Sydney Mason, chairman of the Hammerston Property and Investment Trust, strikes a confident note in his company's annual report. He expects the role of the property company to revive not only when the legislation on development land tax is amended but also when interest rates come down.

He thinks that the best results will be achieved when the role of the developer and that of the long-term institutional investor are clearly defined and separated.

Mr Mason informs his shareholders that Woolgate House, one of the group's main invest-

More share prices

The following will be added to the London and Regional Share Price List tomorrow and will be published daily in Business News.

Commercial & Industrial
Hulton A. & Sons.

ments in which it has a 25 per cent stake, was valued at the end of 1979 at £75m.

The building for which Hammerston has just contracted to buy the freehold occupies 13 acres in the City and is let to Chase Manhattan Bank as the only tenant. The annual rent is £3.5m a year.

Peat, Marwick's regional plan

Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Co., a leading City accounting firm, have appointed 10 new regional insolvency partners. Mr Guy Parsons, the executive in charge, has said that the objective is to devise a clear-cut structure of that side of the business so that clients can deal directly with the regional insolvency partner for their area.

The aim of the operation is to optimise services to clients.

Briefly

Taylor Woodrow: Chairman says that United Kingdom construction teams have started current year in strong position with substantial order book and more broadly based operation than ever before. Many overseas companies also report an encouraging start.

Standard Telephone Co.: Sir Kenneth Corfield, chairman of STC, the ITT subsidiary which is 15 per cent owned by the British practice says a difficult year ahead. Inflation and the strong pound are squeezing profit margins but he thinks that company is strong in technology and thus well equipped to meet the challenges.

Thomas Tilling: Sir Robert Taylor, chairman, says in annual report that group is facing high inflation and lack of growth in both Britain and United States, two of the group's main business areas. He thinks that in spite of this the group's main business areas, which include engineering, building materials and services, should result in the achievement of planned growth objectives.

M. J. Gleeson (Contractors): Turnover for the half-year to December 31 rose from £30m to £34m and pre-tax profits from £427,000 to £450,000. Interim payment raised from 1.18p to 1.28p gross.

Oil results the main talking point

This week

The continuing obsession among investors in oil shares means the City will be eagerly awaiting indications of how much contribution ICI's Ninian Field interests will now be making to overall profits as the recession begins to bite. First-quarter figures are due on Thursday.

Oil will also be the main topic of conversation tomorrow in the stock market when Shell, which announced a new gas find in the North Sea last week, also announces first-quarter profits.

Elsewhere, the stores season continues with full-year figures from Boots and Debenhams.

The week kicks off among economic indicators with the index of industrial production in March from the CSO followed tomorrow by the unemployment figures from the Department of the Environment.

On Wednesday, the CSO releases the cyclical indicators for April, with consumers' expenditure for the first quarter.

Finally, on Thursday, the CSO releases the public sector borrowing requirement for the first quarter, along with capital expenditure by the manufacturing, distributive and service industries, again for the first quarter, from the Department of Industry.

The recent boom in the oil market followed by the astronomical profit statements from some companies has meant headlines for most analysts hoping to estimate future progress.

First-quarter profits from Shell on Tuesday see estimates ranging from £700m to nearly £1,000m. Once again, stock appreciation will play a big part in the final outcome, although the increased drive into gas production will also make its presence felt.

The group is expected to benefit from recent price rises in the latter part of last year. As a result, the profit contribution from the gas side will have been boosted from last year's figure of 14 per cent of total output to about 20-25 per cent.

Returning to the oil side, profits should see another increase, mainly through further rises in the price, while production remains depressed. However, progress is expected to continue in the current year, boosted by further price rises in gas so as to bring it into line with the OPEC oil price.

Interim figures from BOC International on Wednesday are likely to reveal further problems for the group.

Estimates range from £28m to £30m compared with the corresponding figure of £32.6m. Nevertheless, profits are likely to show a slight recovery in the second quarter, but not enough to make up for the setback in the first.

Low demand and rising costs continue to present problems for the group's United Kingdom interests, while in the United States severe competition in the form of National Carbide is likely again to make its presence felt. Meanwhile, trading in Australia and South Africa remains buoyant, although it is unlikely to offset all the problems in the current year.

Estimates for the full year show pre-tax profits at £68m, compared with £72.7m for the corresponding period.

First-quarter figures from ICI head the list of companies reporting on Thursday. Analysts are expecting further growth from the group's Ninian Field interests, although the remainder of the year remains clouded.

Profits this time round range from £150m to £155m compared with £141m last time.

Profits from the group's Ninian Field interests should run out at roughly the £37m achieved in the last quarter of last year. Once again reduced production, resulting from technical problems will have caused more than its fair share of problems.

On the plus side, the group is expected to recoup some of the expense accumulated from the recent price increase in the price of Naphtha as the price

continues to stabilize. This should show some improvement in margins.

But looking to the full year, observers expect the continuing recession to bite. Profits for the full year are unlikely to beat last year's figure of £560m.

Finally, on Thursday, the two stores groups report full-year figures with a strong second-half performance likely to come to the rescue of Boots. Estimates are pitched at £123m compared with £113m last time. The retail side should have benefited from a reasonably good Christmas trade, while the industrial and overseas side are expected to have made an increased contribution.

The final dividend should see a 15 per cent increase over the corresponding figure of 3p gross.



Sir Gordon Hobday, chairman of Boots.

Trading in the current year has been flat, but further improvements overseas should see full-year profits of between £130m to £135m.

The story from Debenhams is likely to read a little differently. Poor trading and an average Christmas should see profits tumble from £20.6m to £17.5m.

TODAY.—Interims: Australia and New Zealand Banking, Cambrian and General Securities, Fenner (J. H.), Management Agency and Music, Ramsome Hoffman Pollard and Stacks (Reo) Organisation.

Finals: Bishopsgate Tst, Cakes and Buns, El Oro Mining and Exploration, Emray, Evered and Co Hlgs, Exploration Co, Hawker, Marria, Helical Bar, Land Securities, Invest Tst, Gurkha Invest Tst, Readcut Intl, Samuel (H.), and Wormalds, Walker and Atkinson.

TOMORROW.—Interims: Carr (John) Doncaster, Kelsey Inds, North American Tst Co, Northern Industrial Improvement Tst, Jactons (Scarborough), Redfern National Glass, Royal Dutch Pet (1st quarter), Shell Transport and Trading (1st quarter), K Shoes, Williams (John) and Cardiff and Yorkshire, Lancashire Invest Tst, Finals: British Syphon Inds, External Investment Tst, Fine Art Developments, Furness Withy, Heath (C. E.), London and Northern Grp, Manchester Liners, Scott and Robertson, Shires, Investment Co and Transatlantic and General Invest.

WEDNESDAY.—Interims: Avon Rubber Co, BOC Intl, Redman Heenan Intl, Stenhouse Hlgs, and Unochrome Inds. Finals: Advance Laundries, Allied Irish Banks, Bramar Tst, Chamberlain and Hill, Dupont, Harwell, London Atlantic Invest Tst, London Prudential Invest Tst, London Trust, Progressive Securities Invest Tst, Scottish European Invest, Silverthorne, Stonehill Hlgs, Toye and Co, and Whitbread Co.

THURSDAY.—Interims: Allied London Properties, Associated Engineering, Barton Transport, Centric, CI (1st quarter), Liners, and District Dyers and Finishers, Morland and Co, and Scottish Invest Tst. Finals: Boots, Debenhams, Fidelity Retail, Hambro Invest Tst, Portsmouth and Sunderland Newspapers, Wm. Press, Pritchard Services Grp., Sphere Invest Tst, and Witan Invest.

FRIDAY.—Interims: Cardiff Property, Homrby and Pentland Invest Tst, Finals: Castfield Hlgs, and Toray Inds.

Michael Clarke

Malaysian Tin's plan sets a poser for British investors

Baffled British investors who had all but abandoned Malaysian tin companies were treated to another initiative test last week when Malaysian Tin Dredging, one of the biggest producers, announced unspecified proposals for a financial rearrangement of itself and five others.

To recapitulate, Malaysian Tin Dredging is proposing either a merger with, or taking a controlling stake in, Southern Malaysian Tin, Dredging, Southern Kinta Consolidated, Krasat Tin Dredging, Lower Perak Tin Dredging, and Bidor Malaysia Tin.

All these companies are members of the Malaysia Mining Corporation group, though not all are owned to the same extent. Bidor 100 per cent controlled by Tronoh Mines Malaysia, another group member.

With the exception of Bidor, every one is quoted in Kuala Lumpur, while Malaysian Tin Dredging, Southern Kinta, and Southern Malaysian Tin are listed in London. These are all suspended, MMC itself, however, is not open to investors since it is 28.65 per cent owned by Charter Consolidated and the rest is in the hands of Perans Securities, an agency of the Malaysian Federal Government.

The main problem, therefore, ever since MMC was formed in 1977, has been that investors have been obliged to pick their way between a large number of companies—there are 13 in the MMC group alone—without the equivalent of a South African or London mining finance house as an easy alternative.

At the same time, political conditions in Malaysia, and the tin market, have been changing. Smaller companies are vulnerable to pressure from state governments, as Berjuntai Tin Dredging, another MMC member, discovered last year during its somewhat strained negotiations with the authorities in Selangor.

Moreover, the Bumiputra (Malay) rules specify that

foreigners should not own more than 30 per cent of any company registered in Malaysia. The market for shares has been restricted.

The country's burgeoning production of tin has led to a large increase in the volume of available domestically for sale in tin companies.

The prospects for tin have also been dim in recent years. Tin supply demand are more or less balanced at around tonnes of primary metal Malaysia, however, which duced about 9.9 per cent world supply, is watch production slowly fall deposits are worked grades decline.

Greater resources to de the political and financial lems ahead is therefore t motive behind the propo organization. The comple the cross holdings beve

Mining

scheme companies mean at present there are no advantages in transferring funds, and that cash flc be hampered by the time for dividends to filter t to the ultimate beneficiary.

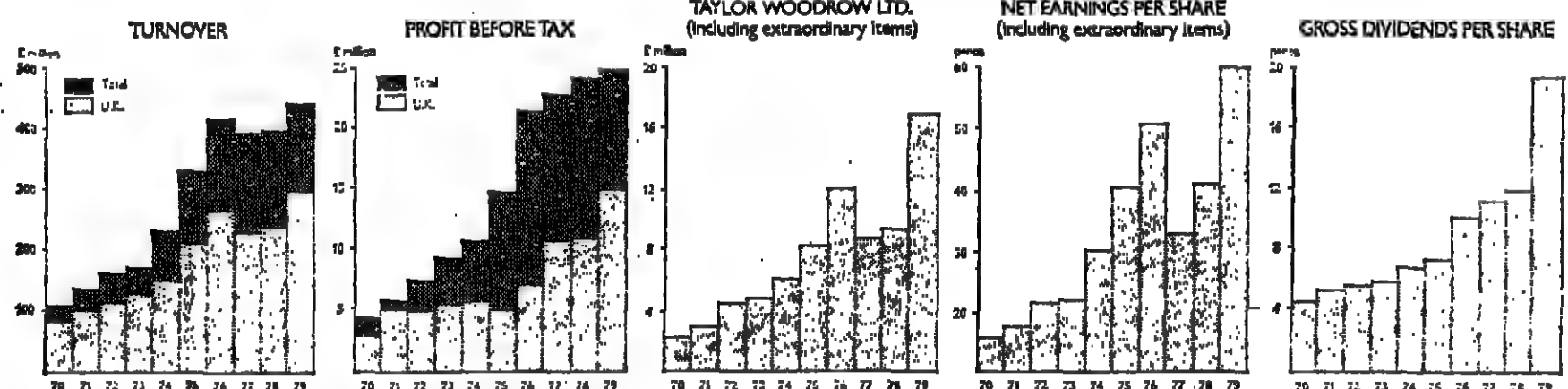
Some benefits of scale also ensue from sharing chases of stores, and the cost of dredging, while either out of commissi temporarily working d poor deposits, and as those companies such as K whose tin is close to exha in exploration.

But it remains to be whether the new struc merger or effective cont Malaysian Tin Dredging, of greater interest to inv Perhaps the simplest as would be for MMC to more paper and obtain tation.

Michael

"Improved results for the nineteenth consecutive year"

Mr Dick Puttick, Chairman.



In 1979, despite widespread strikes and industrial unrest in the UK, and the worst winter for 30 years, our results are not unsatisfactory and show improvement for the nineteenth consecutive year.

During the year the limitation on capital expenditure in the public and private sectors continued and thus restricted the volume of new construction work available in this country. Nevertheless we secured a substantial amount of building work here.

We increased our investment and participation in the production and marketing of opencast coal in the United States and widened our operations for the provision of on-shore and off-shore support facilities to the North Sea oil industry.

Overseas generally we have had quite a good year, despite a reduction in earnings from the Middle East. The returns we received from overseas when added to those from our U.K. operations yielded group profits a little up on those of the previous year, with a greater emphasis towards the U.K.

Accounts and Dividends

The turnover for 1979, including our share of associated companies, at £438 million compares with £393 million as stated in the 1978 accounts.

The treatment of Taylor Woodrow of Nigeria Limited and Taymech Nigeria Limited as associated companies in 1979 has a material effect on this comparison.

Had these companies been included as associated companies in 1978 the turnover would have been £373 million and the real increase in 1979 £65 million or 17%.

Profit before taxation at £24.6 million compares with £24.0 million in the 1978 accounts. Had the Nigerian companies been treated as associated in 1978 the increase would have been £1.8 million or 8% of profits before tax.

Overseas earnings were adversely affected by nearly £600,000 because of movements of exchange rates in favour of sterling during the year.

After deduction of taxation and minority interests and addition of extraordinary items the profit available to Taylor Woodrow Limited was £16.9 million.

This represented an increase of £7 million over 1978, of

which a large part is accounted for by the reduced tax charge in 1979 which includes a release of £4 million deferred tax in respect of stock relief for 1973 and 1974.

Earnings have accordingly increased substantially to 56.9p per share, of which 14.3p is accounted for by this deferred tax release.

The board has recommended a final dividend of 10.1570p per share which, together with the interim dividend of 3.1500p and the supplementary dividend of 0.2904p for 1978 already paid, makes a total of 13.5974p per share for the year. With the addition of imputed tax credit at 30% this makes 19.4249p compared with 12.2647p per share in respect of 1978.

I would emphasise that in a group such as ours, engaged in activities which sometimes extend over long periods of time, the results should be judged over a number of years rather than over a single year in isolation.

Generally

On 30th June, Sir Frank Taylor, who founded the business 59 years ago relinquished his office of Group Managing Director and was appointed the company's first Life President. He continues to serve as an executive director.

On 2nd July Messrs. R. E. Aldred, N. C. Baker, F. R. Gibb and B. S. L. Trafford were appointed joint managing directors, with myself continuing as Chairman and Chief Executive. Messrs. P. R. L. Drew, J. Millar and R. P. Whitehouse were appointed to membership of the board on the same day.

Our thanks and appreciation go to our many clients for having entrusted us with their work and to the professional people, together with subcontractors and suppliers, all of whom provide us with the co-operation and service which is so essential in carrying out our contracts. Thanks also to all our team members, many of whom are working in remote areas and often in unsocial conditions.

I had the pleasure of meeting some of them during a recent visit to our construction sites in the Far East. We are indeed privileged to have such people.

Finally I would like to record my thanks to my colleagues on the board for their help and guidance so freely given.



Taylor Woodrow International Ltd.



EXPERIENCE, EXPERTISE AND TEAMWORK, WORLDWIDE

TAYLOR WOODROW

Differing views of the brewers

Brokers' views

Two sizable brokers' reports on the drinks industry this week came out with conflicting views of short-term prospects. Hoare Govett's Mr. Peter Temple foresees a decline in the pub trade, with greater emphasis on take-home beer and other drinks, tougher drink-driving laws and problems for brewers with huge production units vulnerable to industrial action. But Phillips & Drew's Mr. Eric Francis likes brewing shares, pointing out that the sector has outperformed the All-Share Index since February.

He thinks that Bass and Whitbread will continue to outperform, and favours Allied Breweries and Scottish Newcastle as recovery situations. But Hoare Govett says sell brewing shares "on strength", swapping Bass shares for Whitbread and brewing onto Allied and S&N only for their yields.

Turning from drink to food manufacturing, Capel-Cure Myers expects life to be a bit easier for the squeezed food industry in the 1980s than in the 1970s. It sees further growth potential at Cadbury Schweppes and Unigate, while Rona's Mr. McDougall is "undervalued", but "needs to embark on strategic changes".

Food distribution and retailing have not had an easy time of it lately either, but Sheppards and Chase still reckon there are reasonable prospects in the medium-term for groups like Kwik Save and

Buchan Field in the North expected to produce a price cashflow by mid-1982. time, Moss says, has "a speculative possibilities", estimating pretax profit 1980 of £980,000, a £907,000 in 1979. But the attraction, it seems also I Hampton's North Sea oil earnings. If these are Heselbine, Moss expects "a considerable effect" on company.

Other attractive areas lighted this week are the summer credit industry and tricals and electronics. I Milbank likes the look of I and Scottish in the con credit side. It is keen on T EMI in the electronics bus ICI, and Plessey. BOC are also rated reasonably tive, as are insurance by Willis Faber and Se Forbes.

Grand Metropolitan is a too in Laurie Milbank's v but only as long as it does pay much over US\$60 a for the Laget, accords Phillips & Drew. Unattn in Laurie Milbank's bool textile groups, especially I and Nottingham Manufact Carr, Seabag likes Millets, are "amazingly good". If results are good there is for medium-term capital a ciation there. Its 1980-81 p are "guessed" at £ against £1.6m. Capel-Cure b likes Mothercare—seeing growth prospects there i United Kingdom, cautious about the contr United States adventure.

For a speculative fluter, Heselbine, Moss is suggesting Charterhall and Hampton Gold Mining Areas. Charterhall has a 4.56 per cent interest in the

Business appointments

New financial director for British Railways Board

Mr Philip Sellers has been appointed director of finance by British Railways Board.

Viscount Colville of Culross has become a deputy chairman of the British Electric Traction Company.

Mr Edwin D. Henley, the former chairman of Status Discount, has joined the board of MFI furniture group, with responsibility for property development. Mr John O'Connell has also joined the board.

Mr Cyril Freedman has become marketing director of Pentos with responsibility for consumer marketing and development. He remains a director of Garden Leisure and has also joined the board of Pentos Publishing Group. Mr Clive Gregory has been appointed group chief executive of Pentos Garden and Leisure Products Group.

Dr John Bass has been appointed director of research for the Plessey Company.

Mrs Oda Kettler Gold has joined the board of Arthur Henriques.

Mr V. H. Sharp has been elected president of the Gauge and Tool Makers' Association.

Mr Leslie J. Parker has been appointed to the board of Morris Vulcan (Sales).

Mr W. Gillespie has been appointed to the newly created post of regional director (Pacific) with the Low & Bonar Group.

Mr C. J. Wagner will retire as chief executive officer of the Lambeth Building Society at the end of May and will be succeeded by Mr David O. Hayward. Mr Wagner will continue as a director.

Mr Alan Scholefield has been appointed chief accountant of Pilkington Flat Glass and of the Pilkington Flat Glass Europe division.

Mr Patrick S. O'Connor, Mr William T. Martin, Mr Geoffrey Lander and Mr Graham M. Lust have become partners in Nabarro Nathanson.

Catherine G.

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C. Hoare & Co	17
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London Mercantile	17
Midland Bank	17
Nat Westminster	17
TSB	17
Williams and Glyn's	17

* 7 day deposit on basis £10,000 and under 15% - 1.25%
£25,000 15% - 1.5%
£25,000 15% - 1.5%

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited

27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 9EB Telephone 01-621 1212

The Over-the-Counter Market

Capitalisation 1979/80	Company	Last Price	Chge on week	Gross Divid	Yld (%)	P/E
3,816	Airsprung Group	66	-	6.7	10.2	*3.
800	Armstrong & Rhodes	32	+1	3.8	11.9	*2.
8,401	Barton Hill	275	-	13.8	5.0	8.0
800	County Cars Pref	80	-	15.3	19.1	4.1
6,420	Deborah Ord	18	-	1.2	6.7	10.
4,424	Frank Horsell	118	+3	7.9	6.7	7.
14,302	Frederick Parker	99	-2	12.8	12.9	*4.1
2,236	George Blair	105	-2	16.5	15.7	*4.
1,725	Jackson Group	107	-1	5.2	7.5	4.1
14,768	James Burroughs	282	-3	31.3	11.1	*9.1
2,876	Robert Jenkins	223	+1	14.3	6.4	*5.
3,431	Torday Limited	13	-1	0.8	6.5	*2.
2,778	Twinklco Ltd	70x1	-5	12.0	17.1	1.
1,921	Twinklco 12% ULS	47	-1	2.6	5.5	10.
1,012	Unilock Holdings	35	-1	4.4	4.7	5.1
11,622	Walter Alexander	202	+2	12.1	6.0	*3.1
4,714	W. S. Yeates	202	+2	12.1	6.0	*3.1

* Accounts prepared under provision of SSAP15.

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ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, May 12. Dealings End, Today. § Contrango Day, June 2. Settlement Day, June 9

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

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Public and Educational
Appointments also on page 8

Manweb

ELECTRICITY COMMERCIAL ECONOMIST

Applications are invited for this interesting key executive post, based at the Board's Head Office, Chester.

The successful applicant will be sales and cost motivated and should have management and administrative experience.

Qualifications or experience in economics and statistics are desirable; alternatively a qualification in electrical engineering with familiarity or experience in the area of economics and tariffs would be acceptable. Knowledge of the Electricity Supply Industry would be an advantage.

The holder will be responsible for a wide range of duties, including the production of the Board's load forecasts, tariff formulation and implementation, and the control of the Board's Economic and Statistical Section. He/she will also be involved in the Board's Corporate Planning activities, load and cost research, cost/benefit studies and the preparation of advice on economic trends.

The successful candidate will need to have an analytical mind and be capable of putting over complex issues.

The salary will fall within the range £13,800 to £15,950 per annum and is subject to review with effect from April, 1980.

Assistance with re-location expenses will be given where appropriate.

Further details will be furnished on request.

Applications should be made by Friday, 26th June, 1980, and addressed to Mr. L. J. Southam, Secretary, Manweb, 100, Water Street, Chester, CH1 4LR.

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

RESEARCH FELLOW

and

RESEARCH ASSOCIATE

GROUP WORK IN THE PRIMARY SCHOOL

Salary Scales: Research Fellow £8,063-£10,484
Research Associate £4,402-£8,769

Researchers are required to work on a three year project during the 1980-81 academic year. The project will be in the area of Social Science Research, which is a direct continuation of a five year study which has examined the relative success in terms of pupil performance of the various procedures of co-operative working by pupils. The research project will involve detailed study of the use of co-operative working in the field of primary or secondary education. The project will involve the use of a variety of research methods and the use of a variety of research methods. The project will involve the use of a variety of research methods and the use of a variety of research methods.

UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE

CHAIR OF ARCHITECTURE

Applications are invited for a Chair of Architecture from candidates who have practised as architects and have academic experience.

The appointment will be available from 1st October, 1981, or from such other date as may be agreed. It will carry with it the Headship of the Department or an initial period of five years. Salary will be in the professional range.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Deputy Registrar, University of Newcastle upon Tyne, 10, 6, Kensington Terrace, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 7RU, with whom applications (15 copies) giving names of three referees, should be lodged not later than 31st July, 1980. (Applicants from outside the British Isles may submit one copy only.)

A.S.H.

Action on Smoking and Health

Information Officer

ASH is looking for an Information/Communications person to join its campaign team working against Britain's biggest preventable cause of death and disease.

The successful applicant will be energetic, a good writer and communicator and will have the ability to initiate and carry through projects in a wide variety of media. Previous experience of preventive medicine is not necessary.

Send your letter of application (in triplicate) to the Director, ASH, 27-29 Mortimer Street, London, W1, E7 8AG.

WOLVERHAMPTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL

Brompton Road, Wolverhampton

TEACHERS of (a) GERMAN and FRENCH

(b) MATHEMATICS

A level and beyond required for September, 1980. Post for suitably qualified candidates. Applicants for first appointments also welcome.

Apply with curriculum vitae to the Headmaster

KENT COLLEGE, CANTERBURY

HMC

APPOINTMENT OF HEAD

The Board of Management for Methodist Residential Schools and the Administrative Governors of Kent College invite applications for the Headship. Kent College is a direct grant co-educational school reverting to independence.

Articles of the post are obtainable from the chairman of Governors, Kent College, Canterbury. The closing date for applications is 13th June, 1980.

University of Glasgow

LECTURESHIP IN ECONOMICS

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Economics in the Department of Economics. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and take an active part in the development of the Department's research programme. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and take an active part in the development of the Department's research programme.

University of Glasgow

LECTURER IN ECONOMIC HISTORY

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Economic History in the Department of Economics. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and take an active part in the development of the Department's research programme. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and take an active part in the development of the Department's research programme.

UNIVERSITY OF ZIMBABWE

Applications are invited for the following posts:

LECTURESHIPS/

SENIOR LECTURESHIPS

ACCOUNTANCY (3 posts): Qualified accountants to teach courses in accounting, auditing and control, tax law and practice. Salaries: £10,000-£12,000 p.a. (Senior Lecturer), £8,000-£10,000 p.a. (Lecturer). Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, University of Zimbabwe, P.O. Box MP16, Harare.

DIVISION OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES (2 posts): Lecturers in Botany and Zoology. Salaries: £10,000-£12,000 p.a. (Senior Lecturer), £8,000-£10,000 p.a. (Lecturer). Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, University of Zimbabwe, P.O. Box MP16, Harare.

ANIMAL HEALTH (1 post): A veterinarian or animal scientist with a postgraduate qualification in animal health. Salary: £10,000-£12,000 p.a. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, University of Zimbabwe, P.O. Box MP16, Harare.

HISTORY (3 posts): Salaries: £10,000-£12,000 p.a. (Senior Lecturer), £8,000-£10,000 p.a. (Lecturer). Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, University of Zimbabwe, P.O. Box MP16, Harare.

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE: Full permanent, salaried posts with short-term one or two year contracts are offered. Salaries are negotiable. Terms: Family payments and allowances towards transport of effects on appointment, installation of up to £5,000, or one year's salary if required for persons recruited from outside Zimbabwe. Accommodation is available for persons recruited from outside Zimbabwe. Travel allowances, superannuation and medical aid scheme.

FACULTY RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS: Social Studies (3 posts): Salaries: £10,000-£12,000 p.a. (Senior Fellow), £8,000-£10,000 p.a. (Fellow). Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, University of Zimbabwe, P.O. Box MP16, Harare.

TECHNICAL: Salaries: £10,000-£12,000 p.a. (Senior Lecturer), £8,000-£10,000 p.a. (Lecturer). Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, University of Zimbabwe, P.O. Box MP16, Harare.

TECHNICAL: Salaries: £10,000-£12,000 p.a. (Senior Lecturer), £8,000-£10,000 p.a. (Lecturer). Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, University of Zimbabwe, P.O. Box MP16, Harare.

THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for appointment to the following position:

FACULTY OF ECONOMICS

CENTRE FOR RESEARCH ON

FEDERAL FINANCIAL RELATIONS

RESEARCH FELLOW/

SENIOR RESEARCH FELLOW

Applicants should be well qualified to undertake research in public economics. Experience in the field of fiscal federalism is desirable. The Centre for Research on Federal Financial Relations, which is financed by means of a special research grant from the Australian Government, is concerned with the study of the financial relations between the Commonwealth and the States. The Centre undertakes, sponsors and publishes the results of research on all aspects of Australian intergovernmental financial relations. The Centre is currently undertaking a major project on the financial relations between the Commonwealth and the States. The Centre is currently undertaking a major project on the financial relations between the Commonwealth and the States.

CLOSING DATE: 30 JUNE 1980

Salary on appointment will be in accordance with qualifications and experience. Research Fellow: £17,177-£21,177 p.a. (Senior Research Fellow: £23,779-£28,779 p.a.). Present exchange rates: £1 = UK 40p; \$US1.11. Applications from those able to obtain leave of absence without pay from their own institutions will be welcomed. Superannuation benefits are available for applicants who are eligible to participate in the Australian Superannuation Scheme. The University reserves the right not to make an appointment or to make an appointment by invitation at any time.

PROSPECTIVE APPLICANTS SHOULD OBTAIN FURTHER PARTICULARS FROM THE ASSOCIATION OF COMMONWEALTH UNIVERSITIES (APCUs), 36 GORDON SQUARE, LONDON WC1H 0PF

UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

(Perth)

DEPUTY

VICE-CHANCELLOR

(Finance and Buildings)

The University of Western Australia has recently undertaken a reorganisation of its senior executive structure and has created a Deputy Vice-Chancellor position. The Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Finance and Buildings) will be responsible for the financial and physical resources of the University. The Deputy Vice-Chancellor will be responsible for the financial and physical resources of the University. The Deputy Vice-Chancellor will be responsible for the financial and physical resources of the University.

THE ORATORY PREPARATORY SCHOOL

Applications are invited for the position of

HEADMASTER

which becomes vacant in January, 1981.

Further details and method of application are obtainable from the Clerk to the Governors, The Oratory School, Woodcote, Nr Reading.

University of Strathclyde

Applications are invited from graduates for

RESEARCH ASSISTANTSHIP

in the Department of Economics. The successful candidate will be expected to assist in the teaching and research of the Department. The successful candidate will be expected to assist in the teaching and research of the Department. The successful candidate will be expected to assist in the teaching and research of the Department.

University of East Anglia

Norwich

TEMPORARY

LECTURESHIP IN

DRAMA

Applications are invited for a temporary lectureship in Drama in the School of English and American Studies. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and take an active part in the development of the Department's research programme. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and take an active part in the development of the Department's research programme.

Appointments Vacant

DERBY COUNCIL FOR RACIAL EQUALITY

In conjunction with the Commission for Racial Equality ASSISTANT COMMUNITY RELATIONS OFFICER (AP2-AP4-£13,844 to £15,887 under review)

required to undertake a wide range of duties under the direction of the C.R.O. and will deputise for him in his absence. The duties will include:

1. Dealing with individual case work.
2. Liaising with statutory and non-statutory bodies (at local and national level) where duties are necessary.
3. Developing and maintaining contact with youth within the Derby area.
4. Supporting ethnic groups and community groups in community developments.

Successful applicant will be required to undergo training which will include a residential period. Contributory pension scheme, occupational health and office accommodation.

Application forms (to be returned not later than Friday, 30th May) are obtainable from the C.R.O., Derby Council for Racial Equality, 231 Normanton Road, Derby, D1 3JL.

KUWAIT AIRWAYS CORPORATION

Have an immediate vacancy for a

Personnel/Administration Manager

based at 52-55 Piccadilly, London, W.1. Applications are invited from suitably experienced persons with a minimum of five years airline experience in a similar capacity.

Please forward written applications with C.V. to: Manager U.K. & Ireland, Kuwait Airways, Colville House, 52-55 Piccadilly, London, W1V 8AA.

KUWAIT AIRWAYS

Resident Agent

THE WADDESDON ESTATE Near Aylesbury

An experienced person required for this 4,500-acre Estate. The Agent will be responsible directly to the owner and will have the responsibility of managing the Estate and its tenants together with tenanted farms and houses, the Stud farm, gardens both private and commercial, forestry, etc.

An excellent house is provided.

The salary will be by agreement depending on experience. In the first instance applications should be made in writing giving all relevant information to J. L. Carson, Hill Farm, Eisleigh, Oxford OX5 5SW.

NO EXPERIENCE?

A London publishing group of high reputation is seeking a

Resident Agent

A London publishing group of high reputation is seeking a Resident Agent for a new publication. The Agent will be responsible for the sale and distribution of the publication in the London area. The Agent will be responsible for the sale and distribution of the publication in the London area. The Agent will be responsible for the sale and distribution of the publication in the London area.

FINANCE-CITY

Insurance company has a vacancy offering involvement and positive prospects in the short term.

Age 25/30 with qualifications in accounting or law or business experience if a graduate. Applicants must have a positive interest in commerce and industry and all allied matters. They must be able to effectively communicate in written material and in meetings with senior management.

Initial salary will depend upon experience and will be reviewed after six months. Other benefits include mortgage.

Write Box 9848 F, The Times.

GENERAL VACANCIES

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES

COUNCIL OF EUROPEAN MUNICIPALITIES

BRITISH SECTIONS

ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

£8,013-£8,448 (SO 2 GRADE)

To be second in charge of a unit of five staff concerned with organizing British local government's participation in international and EEC work and providing an information service on European affairs. The British Sections serve as the international affairs unit of the local authority associations.

Candidates need a good understanding of British local and central government and of the workings of the EEC, and the ability to speak French (with either German or Italian as an added advantage). Relevant experience and adaptability will however be more important than formal qualifications.

Duties include handling EEC policy issues that affect local government and servicing the General Councils and Executive Committees of the British Sections.

Further details from the Executive Secretary, British Sections of IULA and EEC, 26 Old Queen Street, London SW1H 9HP. Tel. 01-222 1636.

Closing Date 2 June, 1980.

RESTORATION OF COUNTRY HOUSE

The purpose of this company is to restore fine country houses as hotels which will offer traditional British hospitality and the way of life of a country house.

For a new project near York we require somebody aged 25-50 of practical common sense and competence to be a Resident Agent. The duties of the Resident Agent will be to clear the grounds, make decisions with builders and assist with furnishing, etc.

Experience of old buildings and furniture would be useful, the ability to lead others and the capacity to devote oneself to this project is essential. The demands of the job will be considerable, financial rewards adequate, satisfaction enormous.

A long-term role is envisaged for the right person who would be interested in the administration of the hotel when restoration is complete.

Please phone or write with brief C.V. to: HISTORIC HOUSE HOTELS LTD., 62-64 MOORGATE, LONDON, E.C.2 01-588 1031

GRADUATES REQUIRED

AS ACTUARIAL STUDENTS

CLAY & PARTNERS, CONSULTING ACTUARIES

CLAY & PARTNERS is an independent firm of Consulting Actuaries providing advice to corporate clients on all aspects of occupational pensions. The firm is currently expanding its staff and is seeking graduates to complete a degree course in Mathematics or a degree with a sound professional training in the provision of the course of work together with study leave and other inducements to qualify as an Actuary. Salary will be in line with market rates for suitable applicants. Application should be made in writing to: J. S. ALLEN, B.Sc., F.I.A.A., Clay & Partners, Consulting Actuaries, 70 Brook Street, London W1V 2HN. Tel. 01-408 1600

PERSONAL also on pages 29 and 30

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THURSDAY 22nd MAY

ON INSTRUCTIONS RECEIVED FROM A PRIVATE CLIENT:

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1925 (July) Morris Bullnose in running order with MOT certificate until March, 1981.

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Both cars are 2 seater dropheads with chrome. The above cars will be offered at approx. 2.30 pm on the day of sale.

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